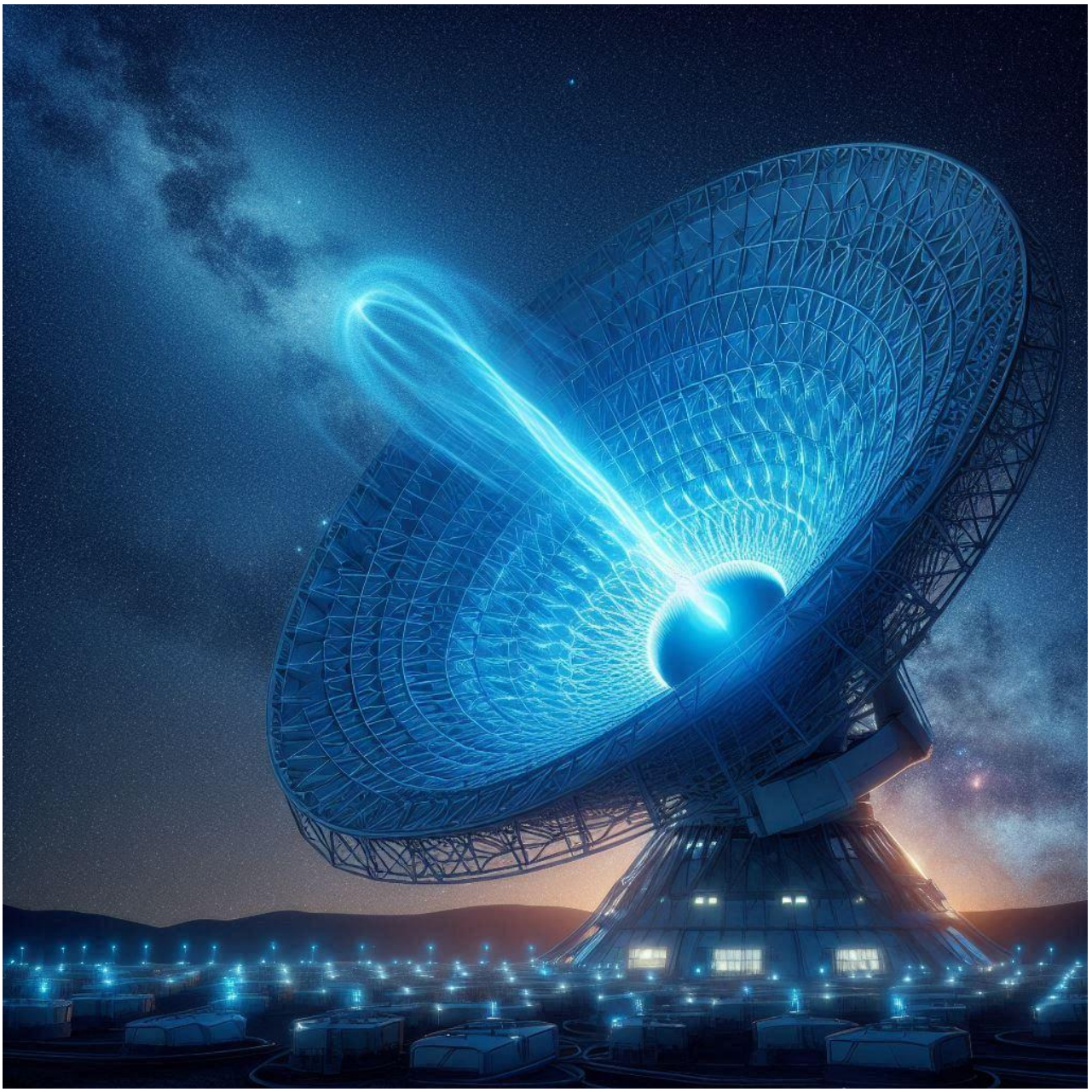


Machine Translated by Google

Scalar Wave Production

Brief Explanation

Transverse Waves

- **Definition:** Transverse waves are those in which the particles of the medium oscillate perpendicular to the direction of propagation of the wave.
- **Examples:** Electromagnetic waves (such as light), waves on liquid surfaces.
- **Properties:** They can be polarized because the oscillations occur in orthogonal planes.

Longitudinal Waves

- **Definition:** Longitudinal waves are those in which the particles of the medium oscillate parallel to the direction of propagation of the wave.
- **Examples:** Sound waves, compression waves in a spring.
- **Property:** They cannot be polarized because the oscillations occur only in one direction. direction.

Scalar Waves

- **Definition:** Scalar waves are a theoretical concept used in some physical theories, in which Scalar quantities vary in space and time.
- **Examples:** Electric potential in an electromagnetic field, probability density in quantum mechanics.
- **Properties:** They describe variations in quantities that have no direction, only magnitude.
- **Production:** According to some theories, they can be created using high-frequency generators or specific antenna configurations. Experimental designs often use simple materials to demonstrate the properties of scalar waves.

Torsional Waves

- **Definition:** Waves that cause a torsional motion around the direction of propagation.
- **Examples:** Torsional vibrations in mechanical shafts, torsion waves in solid materials.
- **Property:** The particles of the medium rotate around the direction of propagation.
- **Production:** Theories suggest the use of rotors and/or particular electromagnetic configurations to generate these waves. They are often associated with subtle energy phenomena and torsion fields.

Anti-gravity

- **Theories:** Antigravity is a theorized concept that implies the possibility of counteracting the force of gravity.
- **Technology:** Alternative theories mention the use of electromagnetic fields and torsion waves to create anti-gravity effects. However, these ideas are not recognized by the mainstream physics and lack concrete experimental validation.

Machine Translated by Google

Scalar Waves: Production via Electromagnetic Configurations

According to some alternative theories, scalar waves can be produced using specific electromagnetic configurations. Here's how:

1. **High Frequency Generators:**
    - o Using generators that emit high-frequency electromagnetic waves, scalar waves can be created through specific interference. The idea is to modulate these waves to produce a scalar field.
    - o **Antennas and Coils:** Devices such as double helical antennas or Tesla coils can be used to manipulate electromagnetic fields to create scalar waves. The configuration of the antennas and coils is crucial to producing the necessary interference.
2. **Interference Pattern:**
    - o By combining two electromagnetic waves with specific phases and amplitudes, it is possible to create an interference that produces scalar waves. This process requires precise control over the properties of the original waves.
    - o **Sensitive Materials:** Using materials such as piezoelectric crystals or other materials that react to electromagnetic fields can help visualize or manifest scalar waves.

Torsional Waves: Production via Electromagnetic Configurations

Torsional waves can be produced using particular electromagnetic configurations.
Here's how according to alternative theories:

1. **Rotors and Electromagnetic Fields:**
    - o By using rotors with specific rotation speeds in the presence of electromagnetic fields, it is possible to generate torsion waves. The rotational motion induces a torsional effect in the surrounding field.
    - o **Magnets and Coils:** Configurations of magnets and coils can be used to create a rotating electromagnetic field, which in turn generates torsional waves.
2. **Interaction with Specific Materials:**
    - o Some materials, such as crystals or ferromagnetic compounds, can amplify torsional effects when exposed to rotating electromagnetic fields. The choice of material is crucial to the effectiveness of the process.
    - o **Field Modulation:** Varying the frequency and intensity of the electromagnetic field can help control the production of torsion waves, creating different torsion patterns and intensities.

Machine Translated by Google

Torsion Fields: Vibrations in Empty Space

Brief Historical Notes

Around 1900, **Nikola Tesla** was the first to experiment with two coils, fed with opposite alternating currents, to form opposite electromagnetic fields. Even though the same electromagnetic fields canceled each other out, Tesla demonstrated that he could transmit energy over long distances without any energy loss.

The same form of energy, however, was discovered independently by Russian astrophysicist **Nikolai Aleksandrovich Kozyrev** (1908-1983). Kept secret by the Soviet Union during the Cold War, its existence was discovered only after the fall of the Iron Curtain.

The existence of the Ether

Kozyrev proved the existence of the Aether definitively. This energy is not electromagnetic in nature and does not concern gravity. This energy is a non-Hertzian wave that travels through the vacuum.
at superluminal speed. It cannot propagate at a speed slower than ***109c*** (109 times faster than light).

The spiraling wave was called **Torsion Wave,** because it forms a spiral path.

According to independent researcher **David Wilcock,** this wave traces a perfect Phi spiral.
These waves are however called non-Hertian waves because they do not obey the classical theory of Hertz and Maxwell.

The Einstein-Cartan theory also predicted the existence of static torsion fields in 1913. However, until Kozyrev's discovery, this theory of physics was not taken into great consideration.

Non-Hertian longitudinal waves

Tom Bearden, a free energy researcher, discovered in the course of his research that the fundamental wave in the electromagnetic wave is a scalar wave. The scalar wave is the wave that remains when two opposing electromagnetic waves interfere canceling out, as Tesla did, the electrical and magnetic components.

The result is **a longitudinal wave that vibrates in the same direction it travels.** Maxwell's classical theory, which still prevails today, does not allow scalar waves and deals only with electromagnetic waves. transverse. The longitudinal wave was not discovered before because the transverse wave called Herziana (from **Henrich Herz),** was generated by a dipole antenna making the waves themselves oscillate.

Scalar waves, being longitudinal, lack transverse polarity, are generated in a totally different way and **cannot be received with a normal dipole antenna,** an antenna commonly used in all our electronic devices.

Machine Translated by Google

Torsion Waves and Physical Reality

These scalar and torsion waves seem to play a very important role in explaining our physical reality. Kozyrev noted that all physical objects absorb and radiate torsion waves.
By shaking, vibrating, deforming, heating and cooling physical objects, they generated measurable torsion waves.

Even the movement of an object creates measurable torsional waves. All movement from atomic vibrations, to the orbits of planets and stars, leaves traces of torsion waves in the Aether.

Kozyrev noticed that a significant rotation of an object (gyroscopes) caused the object to himself lost weight. Shaking also caused weight loss.

But according to current physics, this is impossible! It violates the laws of physics, how is it possible that solid matter loses weight when it rotates at high speed or is shaken? If we still believe that matter is made up of tiny marbles called particles, then it would remain a mystery forever. Kozyrev showed that by rotating at very high speed, gyroscopes released torsion waves and the Aetheric energy that supports the object was sent back into the “sea of Aether”.

Our Sun is the largest generator of torsion waves in our Solar System. The counter-rotating Golden Electromagnetic waves in **Daniel Winter's implosive physics,** which circle the nucleus of the atom, similarly cancel out the electromagnetic components of the waves and this results in torsion waves.

Myshkin's Theory of Torsion Wave

Einstein and French mathematician **Elie Cartan** first coined the term *“Torsion Wave”* in 1913 in the context of their hypothesis that the entire cosmos is interconnected through ***quantum entanglement.*** Their insightful observation further informed the pioneering work of Russian scientist **N. P. Myshkin,** who in the late 1800s postulated the existence of an embedded matrix or ***implicate order*** underlying all creation…an implicate order that interfaces with human consciousness through these torsion scalars, waves, or rotational fields.

Myshkin stated that these fields facilitate the construction of an etheric bridge that allows for cause-effect relationships to occur between intention and matter. Simply put, each atom emits torsion waves as it vibrates, essentially forming tiny vortices created by *“spin fields”* that are generated by the rotation of particles. These tiny vortices create a sacred geometric pattern or vibrational effect that affects the behavior of particles and therefore affects the arrangement of matter. These waves are not mass or energy. Rather, they are theorized to be ***information that conveys intention.***

The essential thesis is that the micro-spin or twisting of subatomic particles is what ultimately gives rise to macro results in physical space-time reality, all driven by feeling, thought and intention. Here it is necessary to remember the Fundamental Force in nature, also known as the Fundamental Interaction, and the four fundamental forces of nature: electromagnetism, gravity, strong force and weak force, all of which govern how objects or particles interact and how certain particles decay.

Until now, science had theorized that all known forces of nature could be traced back to these four Fundamental Forces. But what has always been missing from this equation is a hypothetical **Fifth Force,** first conceived by Dr. Myshkin: **Torsion Waves. Torsion** waves are

Machine Translated by Google

They spiral or twist through gravity, creating fields of rotation that propagate the fabric of space-time. They are generated by intention, thought, and emotion.

Torsion spirals are locally non-measurable “carrier waves” of consciousness, which through rotation, spiraling or twisting, produce waves that strike matter with a vibrating effect, as in a fluid-like etheric medium. This phenomenon explains the mechanisms underlying psychokinesis and teleportation, as well as the process by which human intention
directs the behavior of particles, and therefore matter itself.

What is the gravitational torsion field?

The gravitational torsion field (GTF) is a physical theory that postulates the existence of a new force field generated by the rotation of matter. It aims to explain a series of phenomena that Newtonian physics and Einsteinian relativity cannot fully explain, such as gravity itself, the behavior of elementary particles and the possibility of time travel.

CGT Features:

- **Force generated by rotation:** The CGT arises from the rotation of any object with mass or energy. The speed and orientation of the rotation determine the strength and direction of the field.
- **Superluminal propagation:** Unlike standard electromagnetic and gravitational fields, which propagate at the speed of light, CGT is hypothesized to propagate at speeds greater than the speed of light, even instantaneously.
- **Coupled torsional fields:** Gravitational torsional fields are always accompanied by torsional electromagnetic fields. Pure electromagnetic fields cannot exist without a torsional component.

How can CGTs be generated?

- **Parabolic transmitters:** Large parabolic antennas such as those used to study the Northern Lights (EISCAT) can generate powerful torsion fields by focusing and modulating radio waves.

- **Antenna arrays:** Specific antenna configurations, such as the HAARP or Dynasonde in Delta Time configuration, can be used to produce torsion fields.
- **Tesla Resonant Transformers:** Devices patented by Nikola Tesla, based on principles of resonance and electromagnetic induction, could generate torsional fields.

The Effects of Torsion Fields

Torsion Fields create the following effects:

1. Accumulation of “infinite” energy by the implosion of waves into ever-increasing wavelengths small. The shorter the wavelength, the more energy is contained in the spiral wave.
2. A spin (rotational) field of electromagnetic energy builds up inertia (the resistance to movement). The more rotation there is, the more inertia is stored.

Machine Translated by Google

Solid matter does not exist

Now we can understand why matter and energy are interchangeable and what gives matter its solidity. So by organizing spin fields of electromagnetic energy into the patterns of the Platonic Solids we call atoms, we can now understand that:

1. Matter is a dense form of accumulated energy.
2. Matter has internal properties of inertia which gives it mass.

So, in reality, there is nothing solid in matter. Mass is an illusion of something solid.
This illusion is supported by the inertia accumulated in the waves and has deceived science which has maintained a false concept of inertia.

We have always believed that inertia is an inherent property of mass, but the truth is the opposite, the inertia accumulated in rotating electromagnetism in a local region of space creates the effect we observe as mass!

Concentration of Electromagnetic Waves

To concentrate electromagnetic waves, one could use a waveguide antenna or a reflector device specifically designed to focus microwaves.

Cancellation of Electromagnetic Waves

Canceling electromagnetic waves involves the use of destructive interference, where two waves of the same frequency and amplitude overlap in such a way that they cancel each other out.

Waveguide antenna

A waveguide antenna is a device used to transmit and receive electromagnetic waves, such as radio waves or microwaves, through a duct. Waveguides consist of a metal or dielectric tube, inside which electromagnetic waves propagate.

Main Features

1. Wave Confinement: Thanks to their structure, waveguides are able to confine electromagnetic waves inside the duct, allowing them to propagate without undergoing attenuation.

2. Geometry: They can have different geometries, such as rectangular or circular, depending on the application.

3. Transmission Efficiency: Waveguides are used to transmit high frequency and high power signals, maintaining high transmission efficiency.

Applications

Waveguides are used in various applications, such as wireless communication, measuring physical quantities such as temperature or pressure, and in the military field for the transmission of radar signals. A common example is radar, which uses a waveguide to transmit and receive radio waves or microwaves, allowing the position and velocity of objects to be detected.

Machine Translated by Google

The choice between a rectangular and a circular waveguide depends on the specific application. Here are some considerations to help you decide which is best:

Rectangular Waveguide

- Advantages:

- Simplicity of Construction: Easier to build and generally cheaper.

- Frequency Bands: Rectangular waveguides can handle a wide range of frequencies.

- Ease of Analysis: The mathematical equations describing the behavior of waves are simpler, making analysis and design easier.

- Disadvantages:

- Mode Limitations: Rectangular waveguides can only support certain propagation modes.

Circular Waveguide

- Advantages:

- Polarization: The circular waveguide can support both linear and circular polarization.

- Omnidirectional Propagation: Ideal for applications requiring omnidirectional propagation.

- Disadvantages:

- Construction Complexity: More complex and expensive to produce.

- Complexity of Equations: Equations are more complex, making analysis more difficult.

Application Selection

The rectangular waveguide is often chosen for its simplicity and wide range of manageable frequencies, while the circular waveguide is preferred when circular polarization or an omnidirectional antenna is needed.

For applications that require circular propagation, a parabolic antenna can be an excellent choice. Parabolic antennas are often used to concentrate and focus electromagnetic waves into a narrow beam, making them ideal for long-distance transmission and satellite communications.

Advantages of Satellite Dishes

- High Directivity: They concentrate the waves into a narrow beam, increasing transmission efficiency.

- High Gain: They offer high gain, which improves signal reception and transmission.

- Flexibility: They can be used for both transmitting and receiving signals.

Applications

- Satellite Communications: Often used in satellite dishes to receive TV signals or data from geostationary satellites.

Machine Translated by Google

- Radar: Used in radar systems to detect and track objects at long ranges.

- Radio telescopes: Used in astronomy to receive radio waves from space.

So, for applications that require strong concentration of electromagnetic waves and circular propagation, a parabolic antenna is definitely a good choice.

Satellite dishes concentrate and focus electromagnetic waves thanks to their parabolic shape, which allows the waves to be reflected towards a focal point. Here is how the process works:

Structure of a Parabolic Antenna

- Parabolic Reflector: It is the parabola-shaped surface that captures and reflects electromagnetic waves.

- Focal Point: It is the point where all the reflected waves are concentrated. In a parabolic antenna, the receiver or illuminator is positioned at this focal point.

Process of Concentration and Focus

1. Reflection of Waves: When electromagnetic waves hit the parabolic surface, they are reflected. The geometry of the parabola is such that all waves parallel to the axis of symmetry of the parabola are reflected back to the focal point.

2. Concentration of Waves: Thanks to the parabolic shape, the waves arriving from any point on the surface of the dish converge at the focal point, thus concentrating the energy of the electromagnetic waves.

3. Reception or Emission: At the focal point, a receiver (in the case of reception) or an illuminator (in the case of emission) captures or emits the concentrated electromagnetic waves, greatly improving the efficiency of transmission or reception.

Advantages of the Parabolic Shape

- High Gain: The ability to concentrate the waves into a focal point allows for high gain, which means better signal quality.

- Directivity: Satellite dishes can be pointed in a specific direction, reducing interference from other directions.

- Versatility: Used in a wide range of applications, from satellite communications to radio telescopes and radar systems.

The parabolic shape is therefore fundamental to the efficiency of these antennas, allowing the electromagnetic waves to be concentrated and focused very effectively.

The equations used to describe the behavior of electromagnetic waves in a parabola are not extremely complex, but they require a good understanding of the geometry and physics of waves.

Equation of the Parabola

The basic equation of a parabola is:

$$ y^2 = 4ax $$

Machine Translated by Google

Where \(a\) is the focal length, that is, the distance between the vertex and the focus of the parabola.

Reflection of Electromagnetic Waves

The key property of a parabola is that all waves parallel to the axis of symmetry of the parabola are reflected at the focus. This behavior can be described using the laws of reflection:

\[\theta_i = \theta_r \]

Where \(\theta_i\) is the angle of incidence and \(\theta_r\) is the angle of reflection.

Wave Equations

The equations of electromagnetic waves are described by Maxwell's equations. In the context of a parabola, the wave equation can be represented as:

\[\nabla^2 E - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} = 0 \]

Where \(E\) is the electric field, \(\nabla^2\) is the Laplacian operator and \(c\) is the speed of light.

Wave Concentration

The mathematical analysis of how electromagnetic waves are focused at the focus of a parabola can be simplified using geometric optics. However, for a more detailed analysis, it may be necessary to use numerical techniques and simulation software to solve Maxwell's equations in three dimensions.

Conclusion

The equations themselves are not extremely complex, but they do require a good understanding of the physical and mathematical principles underlying the behavior of electromagnetic waves. The use of simulation software can greatly simplify the analysis and design of satellite dishes.

When a parabolic antenna is used for broadcasting, the parabolic reflector focuses the electromagnetic waves onto a focal point where the illuminator is positioned. The illuminator, which acts as a source of electromagnetic energy, emits waves that are reflected by the parabolic dish, creating a narrow, concentrated beam at the output. This concentrated beam of electromagnetic waves can be directed towards a receiving antenna or other specific target.

Wave Concentration Process

1. Emission from the Illuminator: The illuminator emits electromagnetic waves that expand radially.

2. Reflection from the Parabolic Reflector: The waves emitted by the illuminator hit the parabolic reflector, which reflects them.

3. Focusing of Waves: Thanks to the parabolic shape, the reflected waves are concentrated into a narrow and directional beam.

4. Beam Transmission: The concentrated beam of electromagnetic energy is transmitted in the direction of the desired target.

Machine Translated by Google

This principle allows satellite dishes to be extremely efficient in transmitting signals over long distances and with high precision.

Electromagnetic waves can be either amplified or reflected and concentrated, depending on the configuration of the system used.

Amplification of Electromagnetic Waves

To amplify electromagnetic waves, devices called amplifiers are used.
Amplifiers increase the strength of the signal so that it can travel farther or be received more clearly. Here are some types of amplifiers:

1. RF (Radio Frequency) Amplifiers: Used to amplify radio signals, microwaves and other high frequency signals.

2. Vacuum Tubes: Such as klystrons and magnetrons, used in radar transmissions and some microwave applications.

3. Transistors and Integrated Circuits: Commonly used in electronics to amplify signals in various devices.

Reflectors and Concentrators

Parabolic antennas and other waveguide structures focus and reflect electromagnetic waves without increasing their intrinsic power. Focusing the waves into a narrow beam does not amplify the signal, but it can increase the power density in a specific direction, improving transmission efficiency.

Practical Application

In many transmission applications, a combination of both techniques is used:

- Amplifiers: To increase the strength of the signal before it is transmitted.

- Parabolic Antennas: To reflect and concentrate the amplified signal into a narrow beam.

These techniques are essential to ensure that electromagnetic signals can cover large distances and maintain high quality.

Klystron

- Power: High-power klystrons can reach tens or hundreds of kilowatts (kW), while medium-power ones reach hundreds of watts (W).

- Efficiency: Efficiency can vary, but is often between 40% and 70%.

- Applications: Used in radar, TV transmitters, and particle accelerators.

- Operating Frequency: They can operate over a wide range of frequencies, typically from 1 GHz to over 100 GHz.

Magnetron

- Power: Magnetrons can reach extremely high powers, up to several megawatts (MW) in short pulses for radar applications.

Machine Translated by Google

- Efficiency: Efficiency that can reach up to 80%.

- Applications: Used in microwave ovens (where they typically operate at about 1 kW), RF heating, and radar systems.

- Operating Frequency: Commonly operate at around 2.45GHz for microwave ovens, but can cover other frequencies depending on the application.

Comparison

- Power: Magnetrons tend to have a higher maximum power than klystrons. For example, radar magnetrons can generate pulses of power up to several megawatts.

- Stability and Precision: Klystrons are generally more stable and offer more precise frequency control, making them ideal for applications requiring frequency stability and signal coherence.

Conclusion

- Magnetron: Preferred for applications requiring high power and simple construction, such as microwave ovens and high-power radar.

- Klystrons: Ideal for applications requiring high precision and stability, such as television transmitters and particle accelerators.

The operating frequency of a magnetron is primarily determined by its physical design.
However, let's look at both variables in detail:

Magnetron Design

1. Cavity Size: The resonant frequency of the resonant cavities inside the magnetron is the main factor determining the operating frequency.

2. Magnetron Structure: The shape and size of the magnetron as a whole influences the frequency. A change in the geometry of the resonant cavities results in a change in frequency.

3. Materials Used: The conductive materials used in the cavities can also influence the resonant frequency.

Regulation by Oscillator

Although the frequency of a magnetron is primarily determined by its design, there is some room for adjustment:

1. Crystal Oscillators: In some applications, a crystal oscillator may be used to stabilize and control the output frequency of the magnetron, but this does not change the base frequency determined by the magnetron design.

2. Frequency Modulation: Some modulation techniques can be used to slightly vary the output frequency, but these variations are limited and cannot significantly alter the base frequency.

3. Magnetic Field: Adjusting the magnetic field can influence the operating frequency, but this technique has limitations and cannot radically change the frequency determined by the cavity structure.

Machine Translated by Google

Conclusion

In summary, the operating frequency of a magnetron is primarily determined by its physical design, specifically the size and shape of the resonant cavities. While there are techniques for stabilizing and slightly varying the frequency, tuning via an oscillator cannot significantly change the base frequency set by the magnetron design.

The amplitron, also known as **Crossed-Field Amplifier (CFA),** is a type of vacuum amplifier used primarily for high-power microwave applications. It was developed to improve the efficiency and power of magnetrons, while retaining some of their characteristics.

Amplitron Features

- Power: It can reach powers of many megawatts (MW) in short pulses and powers of tens of kilowatts (kW) in continuous operation.

- Efficiency: Efficiency can exceed 70%

- Applications: Used in satellite ground stations and long-range communication networks

- Frequency Range: Operates over a wide frequency range, similar to magnetron

How it works

The amplitron uses perpendicular electric and magnetic fields (called "cross fields") to accelerate and focus electrons, creating large signal amplification.

Advantages

- High Power and Efficiency: Ideal for applications requiring high power and high efficiency.

- Stability: It can be used as an amplifier or oscillator, providing operational flexibility.

The amplitron is therefore an excellent choice for applications requiring large transmit power and high efficiency.

Although the amplitron and the magnetron are both vacuum devices used to generate and amplify microwave signals, there are significant structural and functional differences between the two:

Magnetron

1. Structure:

   - Anode: A ring of resonant cavities arranged around the cathode.

   - Cathode: Positioned in the center, it emits electrons that travel radially toward the anode.

   - Resonant Cavities: Metallic cavities inside the anode that determine the frequency of the electromagnetic waves generated.

2. Operation:

   - Wave Generation: The electrons emitted from the cathode are accelerated radially towards the anode.

resonant cavities in the anode interact with electrons to generate microwaves at a frequency

specification.

Machine Translated by Google

- Magnetic Field: A magnetic field perpendicular to the flow of electrons induces a motion cyclic, improving the wave generation efficiency.

Amplitron (Crossed-Field Amplifier)

1. Structure:

- Anode and Cathode: Similar to those of the magnetron, but the amplitron has a different arrangement of the resonant cavities and a more complex coupling mechanism.

- Interaction Section: A region where electrons and electromagnetic fields interact by amplify the signal.

- Input and Output Couplers: Components that allow the input of the signal to be amplified and the amplified signal output.

2. Operation:

- Amplification: Unlike the magnetron which generates waves, the amplitron receives an existing microwave signal and amplifies it. The electrons, modulated by the input signal, interact with the resonant cavities to amplify the signal.

- Crossed Fields: Uses perpendicular (crossed) electric and magnetic fields to guide and modulate the electron flow, improving the amplification efficiency.

Main Differences

- Main Function: Magnetron is mainly used to generate microwave waves, while amplitron is an amplifier that increases the power of an existing microwave signal.

- Cavity Structure: The resonant cavities of the magnetron are designed to generate waves, while those of the amplitron are optimized to amplify signals.

- Operating Mechanism: The magnetron uses a perpendicular magnetic field to generate waves, while the amplitron uses crossed fields to amplify signals.

Both devices are essential in different applications, exploiting their unique properties to generate and amplify microwave signals.

Machine Translated by Google

Experimental System for Wormhole Creation

Imagine an intriguing experiment with three parabolic transmitters emitting scalar waves, all three pointed at a specific region of spacetime. This scenario evokes thoughts of wave interference and superposition, phenomena that underlie many applications in physics and engineering.

Phase 1: Emission of waves

Each parabolic transmitter emits scalar waves in a specific direction. Scalar waves are hypothetical and do not behave exactly like the electromagnetic waves we know, but we can imagine that they propagate in spacetime and can interfere with each other.

Phase 2: Overlap

The waves from the three transmitters meet in a common region of spacetime. Here, the superposition of the waves could create constructive or destructive interference, depending on their relative phases and amplitudes. At a point of constructive interference, the waves combine to form a wave of greater intensity. In the case of destructive interference, the waves partially or completely cancel each other out.

Effects on spacetime

The picture becomes even more fascinating when we consider the potential consequences for the structure of spacetime. If these scalar waves could interact with spacetime, they could cause temporary deformations. These deformations could be similar to small ripples on the surface of water, slightly affecting the geometry of the local spacetime.

Let us then imagine a destructive wave that generates a torsion field of electromagnetic origin, leading to the cancellation of gravity at that point and creating a rift or wormhole.

Phase 1: Creating the torsion field

The superposition of scalar waves undergoing destructive interference could create a torsional field, a type of distortion in spacetime that alters the electromagnetic properties of the affected region.

Phase 2: Gravity Cancellation

If the torsion field is strong enough, it could cancel out local gravitational effects.
This cancellation of gravity would occur because scalar waves would modify the curvature of spacetime in a way that counterbalances the gravitational forces.

Phase 3: Creating the wormhole

With the elimination of gravity, the fabric of spacetime could become unstable enough to form a wormhole, a tunnel connecting two distinct points in spacetime. This wormhole could allow passage between two separate regions of spacetime, creating a sort of
of cosmic "shortcut".

Machine Translated by Google

Possible effects

- Instantaneous transport: A wormhole could theoretically allow instantaneous transport between two points distant in space and time.

- Electromagnetic influence: The electromagnetic properties of the region could be significantly altered, affecting the transmission of waves and signals.

Project: System for the Creation of Wormholes by Field Manipulation Torsional Electrogravitational

Introduction

This blueprint describes an advanced system for creating wormholes using an oscillator, an amplitron, and a frequency of 10^{12} Hz to manipulate gravity. The system uses electromagnetic (EM) energy to generate negative pressure and counteract gravity, using scalar waves and creating an electrogravitational torsion field. This field is conceived as the energy of time itself, rotating in a spiral form.

System Components

1. High Frequency Oscillator
   - Description: High frequency scalar wave generator (10^{12} Hz).
   - Function: Generate scalar waves that interact with spacetime.

2. Amplitron
   - Description: Device that amplifies the scalar wave generated by the oscillator.
   - Function: Increase the energy of scalar waves to obtain significant torsional field.

3. Parabolic Transmitters
   - Description: Three parabolic transmitters oriented towards a specific region of spacetime.
   - Function: Direct and concentrate scalar waves in the area of interest, creating destructive interference.

Operational Phases

1. Generation of Scalar Waves
   - Step 1: The high frequency oscillator generates scalar waves with a frequency of 10^{12} Hz.
   - Step 2: The scalar waves are amplified by the amplitron to obtain an energy high enough.

2. Direction and Interference of Waves
   - Step 3: The amplified scalar waves are transmitted through the parabolic transmitters, creating a torsional field at the interference point.
   - Step 4: Destructive interference of scalar waves generates a torsional field electrogravitational with negative pressure.

3. Creating the Wormhole
   - Step 5: The electrogravitational torsion field cancels gravity in the region of interest, creating instabilities in spacetime.
   - Step 6: This instability causes a wormhole to form, connecting two distinct points in spacetime.

Machine Translated by Google

Technical Considerations

- Precise Alignment: Parabolic transmitters must be aligned with extreme precision to ensure optimal interference.

- Safety: Constantly monitor electromagnetic and gravitational parameters to prevent uncontrolled instabilities.

- Power Supply: The energy required for the system to operate must be supplied from highly efficient and stable sources.

Conclusion

This theoretical system for creating wormholes represents an innovative combination of advanced technologies and theoretical physics concepts. Although many of the ideas presented require further verification and experimentation, the project provides a framework for engineers and scientists interested in exploring new frontiers in spacetime manipulation and wormhole creation.

Below are some advanced equations that could be used to describe the theoretical system for creating wormholes via torsion field manipulation.
electrogravitational.

Scalar waves and torsional field

1. **Scalar wave equation** $$\Box \phi = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 \phi = 0$$ where ÿ\phi is the scalar potential, cc is the speed of light, and ÿ\Box is the d'Alembert operator.

2. **Scalar wave interference** $$\phi_{\text{total}} = \phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3$$ where ÿtotal\phi_{\text{total}} is the superposition of the scalar waves from the three transmitters, and ÿ1\phi_1, ÿ2\phi_2, ÿ3\phi_3 are the individual scalar potentials.

3. **Torsional field** $$T^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu \phi_{\text{total}} \partial^\nu \phi_{\text{total}} - \frac{1}{2} \eta^{\mu\nu} \partial^\rho \phi_{\text{total}} \partial_\rho \phi_{\text{total}}$$ where TÿÿT^{\mu\nu} is the torsion field tensor, and ÿÿÿ\eta^{\mu\nu} is the spacetime metric tensor.

Electromagnetic field and negative pressure

4. **Modified Maxwell's equations for the torsional field** $$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \rho - \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T}$$ $$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$ $$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$ $$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 (\mathbf{J} + \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}) - \nabla \times \mathbf{T}$$ where E\mathbf{E} and B\mathbf{B} are the electric and magnetic fields, ÿ\rho is the charge density, J\mathbf{J} is the current density, and T\mathbf{T} represents the torsion field.

Machine Translated by Google

5. **Negative pressure** $$P = -\frac{1}{3} \left(\epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} B^2 \right)$$ where PP is the negative pressure, ÿ0\epsilon_0 is the permittivity of the vacuum, and ÿ0\mu_0 is the permeability of the vacuum.

Modified Einstein equations

6. **Einstein field equations with torsional field** $$G^{\mu\nu} + T^{\mu\nu} = \kappa T^{\mu\nu}_{\text{matter}} $$ where GÿÿG^{\mu\nu} is the Einstein tensor, TmatterÿÿT^{\mu\nu}_{\text{matter}} is the energy-momentum tensor of matter, and ÿ\kappa is the constant of proportionality.

7. **Conditions for the formation of the wormhole** $$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R + T_{\mu\nu} = 0$$ where RÿÿR_{\mu\nu} is the Ricci tensor, RR is the Ricci scalar, and gÿÿg_{\mu\nu} is the metric tensor.

These equations provide a mathematical framework to describe the theorized system. Each equation is based on advanced physics principles and must be further verified and studied in experimental settings. This approach integrates scalar wave theory, electromagnetic fields, and general relativity to explore the creation of wormholes.

Let's calculate some of the electrical quantities related to this hypothetical system involving 3 transmitters of 3 terawatts each and a frequency of 10^{12} Hz for the creation of wormholes.

Basic Parameters

1. Power of transmitters
   - PP power = 3 terawatts = 3×10^{12} watts per transmitter.
   - Total: 3 transmitters × 3 terawatts = 9×10^{12} watts.

2. Frequency of the waves
   - Frequency ff = 10^{12} Hz.

Voltage and Current

To determine the voltage (VV) and current (II), we use the relationship between power, voltage and current:

P=V×IP = V \times I

If we assume that the transmitters operate at a high voltage to maximize transmission efficiency:

- Hypothetical voltage: Suppose V=10 (to the sixth power)VV = 10^6 \, \text{V} (1 million volts).

So, the current II for transmitter is:

$$I = \frac{P}{V} = \frac{3 \times 10^{12}\,\text{W}}{10^{6}\,\text{V}} = 3 \times 10^{6}\,\text{AI} = \frac{P}{V} = \frac{3 \times 10^{12} \, \text{W}}{10^{6} \, \text{V}} = 3 \times 10^{6} \, \text{A}$$

Machine Translated by Google

Impedance and Admittance

The impedance (ZZ) for a circuit with resistance (RR) and reactance (XX) is:

Z = R + jXZ = R + jX

where jj is the imaginary unit.

Since we are considering high frequency electromagnetic waves, we can consider that the resistance of the medium and the reactance are significant.

- Hypothetical impedance: If we assume R=1 ÿR = 1 \, \Omega and X=2 ÿX = 2 \, \Omega:

Z=1+2j ÿZ = 1 + 2j \, \Omega

Admittance (YY) is the inverse of impedance:

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{1 + 2j}$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{1 + 2j}

Electromagnetic Wave Equation

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{J} + \mu_0 \epsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}

Electrogravitational Torsional Field

Gÿÿ+Tÿÿ=ÿTÿÿmatterG_{\mu\nu} + T_{\mu\nu} = \kappa T_{\mu\nu}^{\text{matter}}

Security Considerations

Given the extremely high energy levels and potential consequences of spacetime manipulation, stringent safety measures must be implemented, including controls to avoid electromagnetic and torsional instabilities.

Machine Translated by Google

Now let's delve further into the technical details of how a wormhole could be created using a combination of electric, magnetic, gravitational fields, the electron spiral, the resonant frequency and the destructive wave.

1. Electric and Magnetic Field

- Electric Field

The application of a strong electric field can create a distribution of charges in a given space. This can be achieved with high voltage electrodes that generate an electric field:

$$E = \frac{V}{d}\text{E} = \frac{\text{V}}{\text{d}}$$

where VV is the applied voltage and dd is the distance between the electrodes.

- Magnetic Field

A magnetic field can be generated using coils of wire through which an electric current flows. The strength of the magnetic field (B) is given by:

$$B = \mu_0 \cdot \left(\frac{I}{2\pi r}\right)\text{B} = \mu_0 \cdot \left(\frac{\text{I}}{2\pi \text{ r}} \right)$$

where I is the current, r is the distance from the wire, and μ_0 is the permeability of the vacuum.

2. Gravitational Field

To manipulate the gravitational field, the concept of an electrogravitational torsion field is used.
Creating a torsion field requires superposition of scalar waves so that they create destructive interference, generating negative pressure. This could affect the curvature of spacetime and locally cancel gravity.

3. Electron Spiral

Spiral Generation
A high-frequency oscillator and amplitron can accelerate electrons in a spiral path through a uniform magnetic field. The moving electrons create an additional magnetic field that coils into a spiral shape.

4. Resonance Frequency

The resonant frequency is fundamental to amplify the effects of the electromagnetic and torsional field:

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}\text{f} = \frac{\text{1}}{\text{2}\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\text{k}}{\text{m}}}$$

where k is the spring constant and m is the mass of the oscillating object.

Machine Translated by Google

5. Destructive Wave

The combination of three transmitters emitting scalar waves with a frequency of 10^{12} Hz in destructive interference is fundamental to the creation of the wormhole:

$$\phi_{\text{totale}} = \phi_1 + \phi_2 + \phi_3 \phi\_{\text{totale}} = \phi\_1 + \phi\_2 + \phi\_3$$

Destructive interference creates a low energy region that could lead to the formation of a torsion field.

6. Electrogravitational Torsional Field

Torsion Field Equation
Tÿÿ = ÿÿ ÿtotal ÿÿ ÿtotal – ½ ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿtotal ÿÿÿtotal T^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu \phi_{\text{total}} \partial^\nu \phi_{\text{total }} - \frac{1}{2} \eta^{\mu\nu} \partial^\rho \phi_{\text{total}} \partial_\rho \phi_{\text{total}}

7. Creating the Wormhole

The cancellation of gravity and the generation of the torsion field lead to the creation of a wormhole:

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R + T_{\mu\nu} = 0 R\_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g\_{\mu\nu} R + T\_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

8. Wormhole Stability and Maintenance

A stable wormhole requires a precise balance of electric, magnetic, and gravitational fields, as well as the correct resonant frequency. Monitoring and regulating these parameters is essential to keeping the wormhole open and stable.

Conclusion

This theoretical project integrates various fields of physics to explore the possibility of creating a wormhole. Each component plays a crucial role in the overall system. Practical implementation will require detailed understanding and experimental verification of the equations and phenomena described.

To complete our theoretical project on the creation of a wormhole, it is important to consider some additional aspects that could be fundamental for the success of the operation:

1. Energy and Sustainability

Creating and maintaining a wormhole requires enormous amounts of energy. It is crucial:
- Sustainable Energy Source: Implement a system that can provide constant and sustainable energy for extended periods, such as fusion reactors or other advanced energy sources.
- Energy Efficiency: Maximize the efficiency of transmitters and system components to reduce total energy consumption.

2. Containment and Isolation

- Electromagnetic Shielding: Use materials and structures that can contain and isolate the electromagnetic fields generated, preventing unwanted interference with the surrounding environment.

Machine Translated by Google

- Fluctuation Control: Implement monitoring systems to detect and correct for any fluctuations in electromagnetic and torsional fields that could destabilize the wormhole.

3. Stability and Security of the Wormhole

- Torsion Field Stabilizers: Additional devices that constantly monitor the torsion field and apply real-time corrections to maintain the stability of the wormhole.
- Safety Protections: Emergency systems that can close the wormhole in a controlled manner if instabilities or malfunctions occur.

4. Controlled Environment

- Vacuum Chamber: Create the wormhole in a vacuum chamber to minimize unwanted interactions with particles and fields in the environment.
- Environmental Monitoring: Use advanced sensors to monitor temperature, pressure, and other environmental conditions that might affect the wormhole.

5. Transport and Communication

- Navigation Systems: Advanced technologies for navigating within the wormhole, ensuring that objects or people passing through it reach the desired exit point.
- Two-Way Communication: Ensure that there is a way to communicate through the wormhole, maintaining contact with entities on the other side.

6. Theoretical Aspects and Simulations

- Advanced Simulations: Use simulation software to model and predict wormhole behavior prior to actual construction, optimizing the design and identifying potential problems.

- Interdisciplinary Collaboration: Involve experts in theoretical physics, engineering, computer science and other relevant disciplines to ensure that all aspects of the project are covered.

Conclusion

Creating a wormhole requires not only advanced knowledge and cutting-edge technology, but also meticulous planning and an interdisciplinary approach. By considering all these additional aspects, we can improve our chances of success and ensure the safety and sustainability of the project.

Machine Translated by Google

Scalar Wave Production Project

What is a scalar wave and what can it do?

The Scalar Wave Science Fair project teaches the fundamental effects of longitudinal magneto-dielectric waves using simple materials and suggestions for more complex experiments.

I. Introduction to Scalar Wave Technology

- or Graphics: Apparatus for the transmission of electrical energy...
- o Magnitude and direction
- or Graphics: Example of transverse wave interferometry
- or Graphics: Example of scalar wave interferometry
- o Photo: Example of artificial cloud models

II. How to create a scalar field

- or Graph: High voltage scalar field generator
- or Graph: Mobius coil scalar field generator

III. Comparison: Scalar and Gravitational Fields

- or Graphics: example of scalar interferometry

IV. Scalar wave telemetry technology

- o How to build caduceus coils for scalar wave telemetry
- or Graphic: Caduceus spiral scalar field generator
- or Graph: Scalar Wave Telemetry Example
- o Application of pulse frequency (de)modulation...

V. How to produce scalar fields using simple materials

- or Graphics: The scalar effect extends the Bloch walls of permanent magnets

VI. What is the nature of antigravity?

- o What is a Bloch wall?
- or Graphics: Bloch Wall illustrated in a magnet
- or Graphic: The 'Broken 8' wave zone in the Bloch Wall
- or Graphic: Bloch wall independent of magnetic fields
- or Graph: Bloch Wall as a function of the electromagnetic spectrum
- or Graph: The actual magnetic lines of force on the earth...

VII. Suggested experiments on scalar waves...

VIII. Demonstrate the efficiency of scalar EM wave compared to transverse wave...

- or Chart: Cross-wave test setup
- or Chart: Scalar wave configuration

IX. Scalar Wave Detector Setup

X. Extra Credit Project: The Earth as a Capacitor

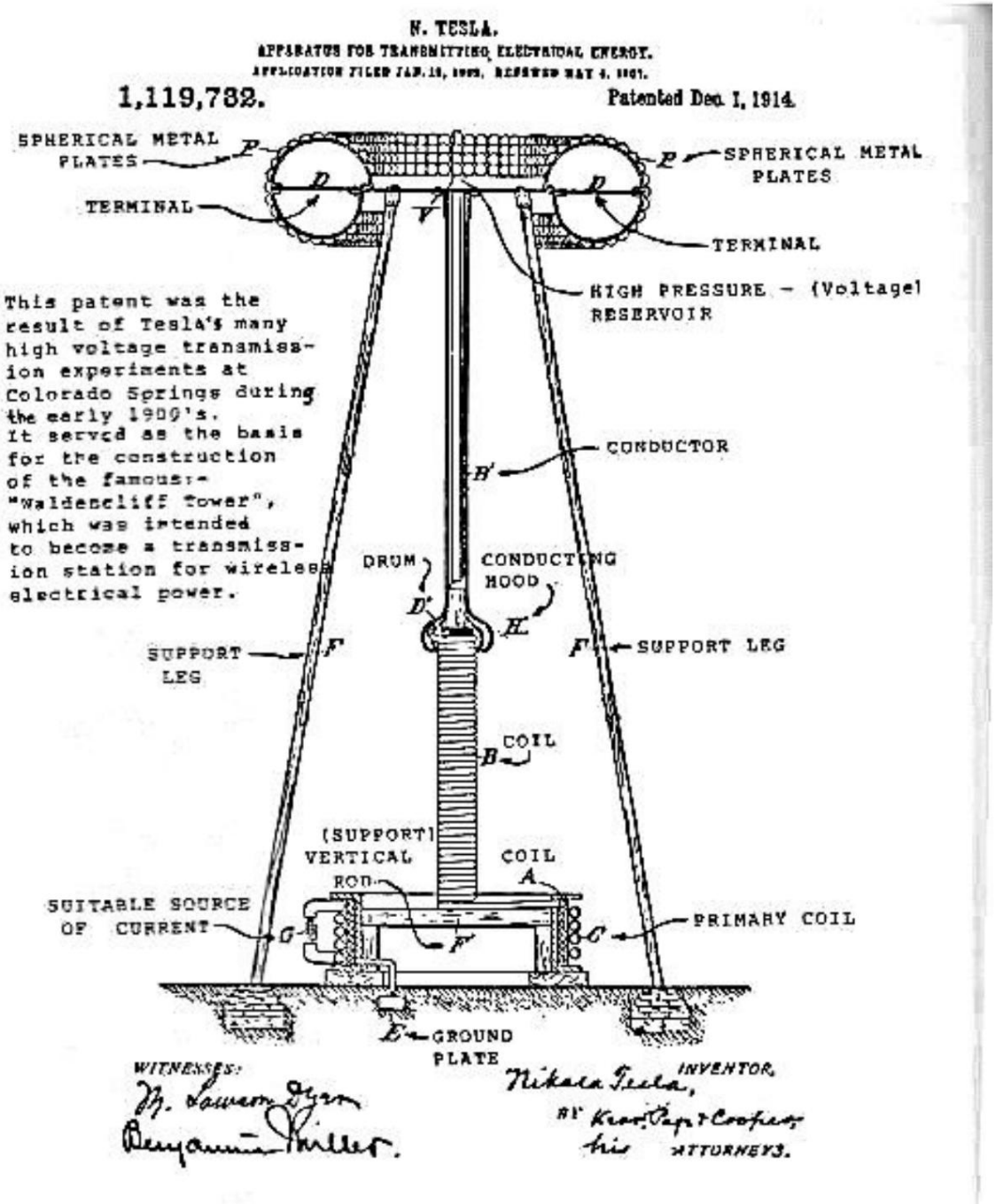
XI. References

XII. Comment on this article

Machine Translated by Google

Introduction to Scalar Wave Technology

In recent years there has been a great deal of interest in the Scalar (ÿ) Wave or *"Tesla Wave",* named after Nikola Tesla. Tesla laid the foundation for scalar wave technology only to see it ignored and shunned by mainstream academia *(with the guiding hand of centralized power companies)* . Here is a US patent by Tesla, an apparatus for the (wireless) transmission of electrical energy:


N. TESLA.
APPARATUS FOR TRANSMITTING ELECTRICAL ENERGY.
1,119,732.
Patented Dec. 1, 1914.
SPHERICAL METAL PLATES
TERMINAL
HIGH PRESSURE - (Voltage) RESERVOIR
This patent was the result of Tesla's many high voltage transmission experiments at Colorado Springs during the early 1900's. It served as the basis for the construction of the famous "Wardenclyffe Tower", which was intended to become a transmission station for wireless electrical power.
CONDUCTOR
DRUM
CONDUCTING HOOD
SUPPORT LEG
COIL
(SUPPORT) VERTICAL ROD
SUITABLE SOURCE OF CURRENT
PRIMARY COIL
GROUND PLATE
WITNESSES:
INVENTOR,
ATTORNEYS.

Patent No. 1,119,732 Apparatus for the Transmission of Electrical Energy, circa 1914

Scalar waves are capable of anti-gravity, directed beam weapons, remote sensing, anti-gravity fields, wireless energy transmission, *"free"* energy and more. Let's see what a scalar field is (ÿ indicates a summation of forces) What is the wave and how can we produce it.

If you recall from basic physics, a vector quantity is defined as having two components:

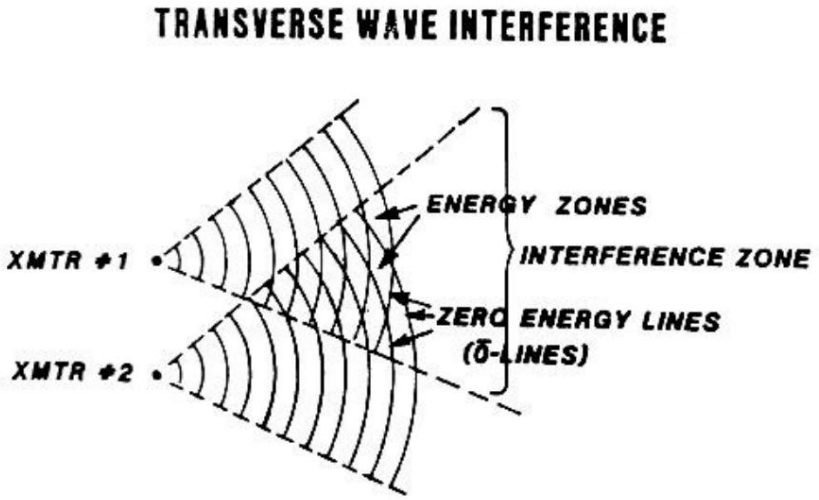
Machine Translated by Google

Magnitude and direction

Vector quantities are commonly used in mathematical analysis to visually denote forces of one kind or another. In a vector quantity there is the potential to do work, and the vector quantity is composed of two components, one of which can be thought of as *"potential energy"* (the magnitude), and the other of which can be thought of as *"kinetic energy"* (the direction). If we point our finger at an object, then we can think of it as showing a direction without showing a force.
The finger has the ability to exert a force on the object if we move the finger towards it, we touch it and we press it with a certain force. We can therefore think that the finger, when it only points toward the object without touching it, exhibits potential energy as we approach it.

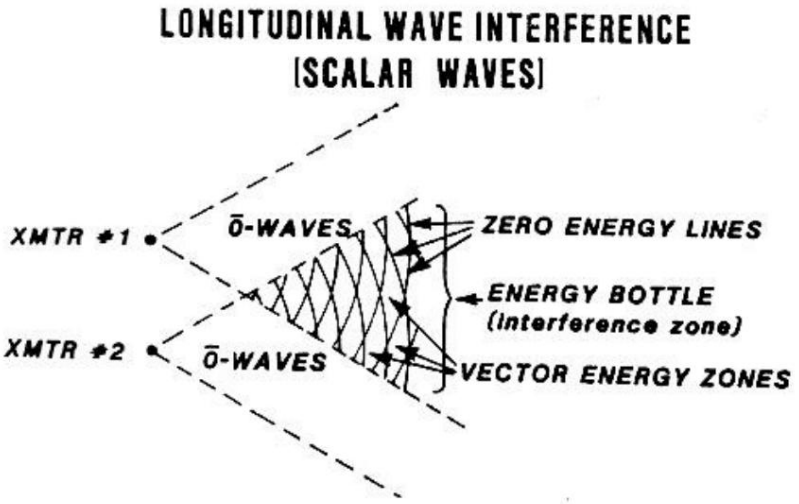
We can think of this pure potential as a **scalar field** because it still has to interact with resistance or an equivalent potential energy field in a way that gives it direction to do some work. Until the finger actually encounters the object and experiences resistance, the finger exhibits kinetic energy or energy in motion, but without actually doing any work. In other words, the force does not know itself until it encounters resistance or an equipotential energy field.

You might think of the “Scalar” part of the total vector as the potential energy component, or the ability of dormant energy to do work once given a direction.
Thus, the **scalar field could be defined as a stress-free area in the fabric of space-time .** The stress-free area is very similar to potential energy because it cannot be measured or observed directly. You might ask, *"How do we know it's there?"*



example of transverse wave interferometry

Machine Translated by Google



example of scalar wave interferometry

The Scalar Wave manifests as a vector quantity by being given a direction *(so that it encounters resistance and thus manifests),* or by combining with a second Scalar Wave to cause an interference pattern to form. Scalar waves, like electromagnetic (EM) waves, are invisible to the naked eye unless they manifest within a visible medium. For example, we can see modulated patterns in the wake of an EM interference pattern within a charged particle medium, such as the artificial patterns we sometimes see in clouds:

example of artificial cloud models

Machine Translated by Google

Here is a detailed explanation of the above concept

Manifestation of Scalar Waves

- **Vector Quantity:** A scalar wave manifests itself as a vector quantity when it is given a direction. This means that, in the presence of a specific direction, the scalar wave can interact with the medium through which it propagates, encountering resistance and thus becoming "visible" or measurable in some way.

- **Interference:** Scalar waves can combine with each other to form interference patterns.
  When two scalar waves meet, they can create complex patterns due to the interaction of their amplitudes and phases. These interference patterns can become visible if they occur in a visible medium, such as charged particles or vapors.

Invisibility and Manifestation

- **Invisibility:** Like electromagnetic (EM) waves, scalar waves are invisible to the naked eye because they do not emit visible light. However, they can be detected indirectly through their effects on a visible medium.

- **Visible Examples:** One example cited is the modulation of patterns on clouds. In the presence of charged particles or other substances that can react to scalar waves, these patterns become visible as interference patterns.

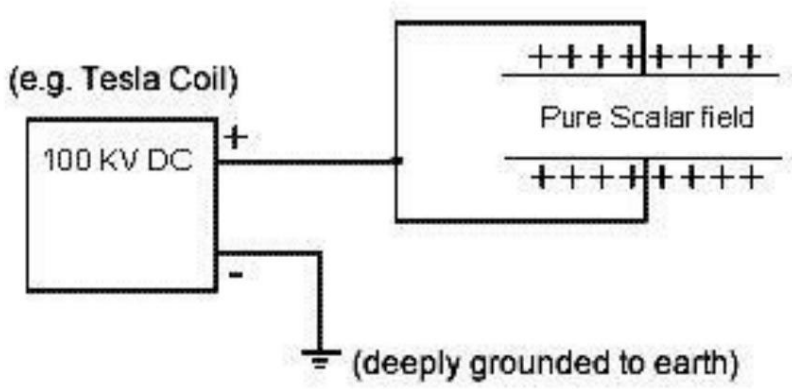
Scalar waves can only be detected through their manifestation in vector form or working mode. Like electromagnetic radiation, Scalar (ÿ) waves are measured indirectly but are fundamentally electromagnetic in nature.

How to create a scalar field

For this experiment, take a charged electrical capacitor and stick a large copper plate out of each end of the capacitor, and space the two plates so that they are parallel and as far apart as possible.
close together as possible without touching. Suppose we have a 50,000 volt capacitor and we arrange the plates as close together as possible and surround them with a vacuum to prevent dust and air leakage.

The region between the 2 plates represents a highly stressed region of spacetime where, if we insert a material of any kind between the plates, the work will be done in the form of a transfer
of part of this stress to the inserted object or a total dissipation of this stress in a
vector form of energy (spark discharge).

Machine Translated by Google



Graph: High voltage scalar field generator

Now, if we take the same highly charged capacitor and instead of bringing each end to a plate where the potential difference between those plates produces a vector field, we take both plates and connect them to the same end of the capacitor, spacing the 2 plates parallel, we have created a scalar field. The area between the 2 plates is a passive, stress-free region of space-time, incapable of *(by itself)* extending any force on any mass placed within that field. The field is incapable of doing work in the normal way.

However, with 2 suitably arranged scalar fields, interference can be created in which enormous amounts of vector energy can be dissipated.

The beauty of the scalar field is that it effortlessly passes through all mass with no reduction in intensity and can be projected anywhere in the universe by simple manipulation of coordinates.

If we arrange an electromagnetic coil in such a way that it cancels out all the electromagnetic fields it generates, all that remains is the scalar field. This configuration can be achieved by winding the coil in a mobius configuration. As electric current passes through the coil, energy is dissipated. But where is it going? Only some of it is dissipated in the coil as heat, while the rest goes to produce the electromagnetic field, which is cleverly arranged to cancel itself out.

Graph: Mobius coil scalar field generator

The charged Mobius coil produces a scalar field, which has no capacity to do work, and passes through everything imperceptibly with no reduction in energy. When we learn to manipulate a scalar field so that it is located anywhere we want, we can project a second wave out of phase at the same coordinates to cause the remote dissipation of virtually unlimited amounts of energy.

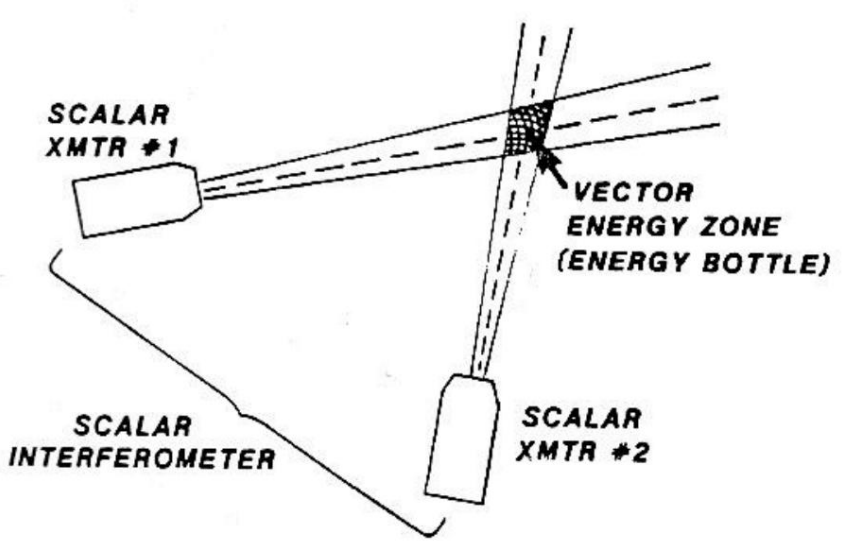
Machine Translated by Google

Hypothesis: Comparison between scalar and gravitational field

Gravity appears to possess all the scalar properties we have described; it passes effortlessly through all masses without decreasing and is only recognized when a mass is placed in proximity to another mass creating a gravitational field vector that is capable of doing work and is recognized as *"gravitational attraction".*

A gravitational field vector can, hypothetically, be created by Scalar (ÿ) Wave methods: By triangulating a series of 3 translators/projectors and using a resonant frequency *(10 cycles/ second is the frequency of radiated gravity,)* we can produce an interference wavefront along 3 axes such that we produce a levity effect, a pocket of space with its own gravitational field. In simple terms, we can produce anti-gravity, but that is a more advanced topic.

What we suggest is the creation of an energy pocket or bottle: using the appropriate resonant frequencies. this pocket can take on the characteristics of its surroundings. For example, if we create the energy bottle in a low pressure, massless region of our atmosphere with hurricane potential, the energy bottle (hypothetically) becomes a hurricane. Since the energy bottle is directional, the hurricane (hypothetically) can be steered.



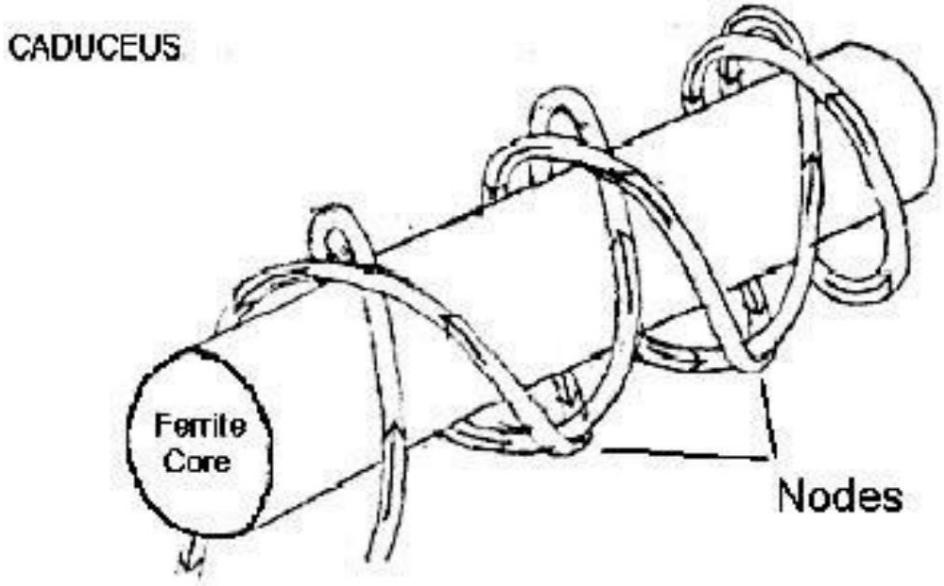
example of scalar interferometry

Hypothesis: scalar (ÿ) Wave telemetry technology

The following is a brief overview of how to make a longitudinal scalar omnidirectional (ÿ) Wave receiver and transmitter. Unlike common transverse (Hertzian) vector waves, scalar waves (ÿ) Waves materialize at the receiving end, at superluminal speeds. Scalar (ÿ) Waves also penetrate EM barriers quite effectively, such as a shield.
of Faraday, which would stop an ordinary electromagnetic wave (of the Hertzian type). Below is shown is a simple directional, scalar (ÿ) wave generator/detector.

Machine Translated by Google

How to Build Caduceus or "Tensor" Coils for Scalar Wave Telemetry



caduceus spiral scalar field generator

Ordinary insulated copper wire is wound in a double helix configuration around a ferrite core.

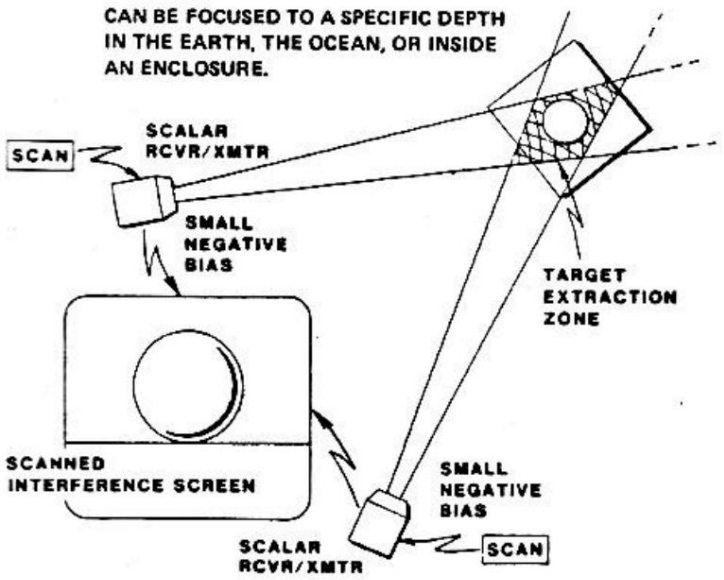
This coil has a canceling effect on the magnetic fields at the nodes, due to the opposing magnetic fields adding to zero.

The nodes MUST lie in a straight line. Once the magnetic field is canceled, a pure potential field remains.

This field will be a narrow thread-like beam parallel to the cylindrical axis. By precisely aligning two Caduceus coils, one as a transmitter and one as a receiver, it is possible to send signals that cannot be detected on a standard Hertzian radio receiver. This transmitter/receiver combination is limited to *"line of sight",* i.e. beyond the curvature of the planet, the transmitter and receiver must be pointed through the planet.

Potentially, this system can transmit and receive a signal anywhere within, on, and beyond the planet:

Machine Translated by Google



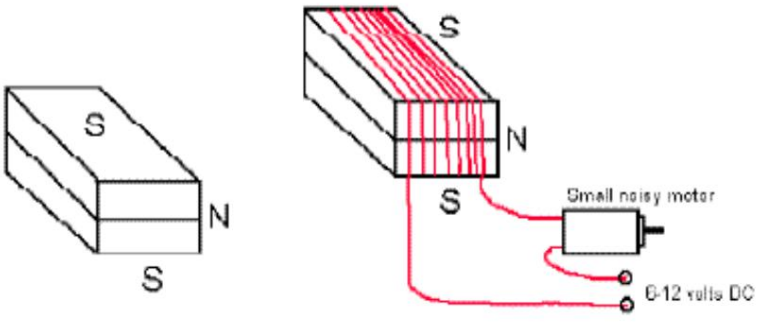
scalar wave telemetry example

Application of pulse frequency (de)modulation to scalar wave telemetry

Tune the carrier frequency so that it falls within the "experimenter's band" of 160 to 180 kilocycles.

Note: By definition Hertzian waves are transverse vector waves. So the units used when referring to Scalar (ÿ) waves should be given in the old form
of Cycles per second (Kilocycles, KC or Mega-Cycles, MC), to avoid confusion. Measures impedance and
the inductance of the Caduceus coil and find their natural resonant frequencies using the
PFM between two coils.

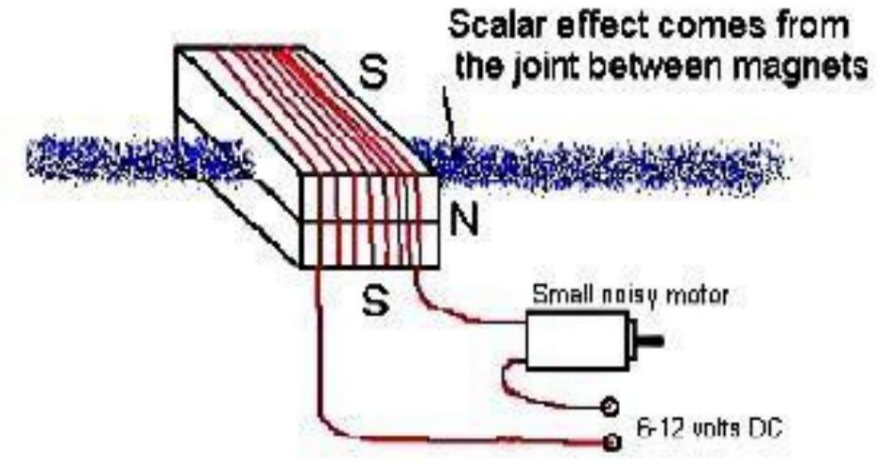
How to produce scalar fields using simple materials



Get two Radio Shack ceramic magnets (rectangular) and glue their north pole faces together. Wrap the magnets with about 50 turns of #30 magnet wire. The gauge of the wire is not critical. Brush noise from the DC motor provides a pulse signal to the coil, which modulates the "collision" field pattern of the magnets and creates interesting scalar effects

within a narrow pencil-like radius pattern, extending from each face of the magnet to
to a few centimeters. This particular effect extends and exploits a characteristic of magnets
permanent that is not covered by conventional physics.

Machine Translated by Google

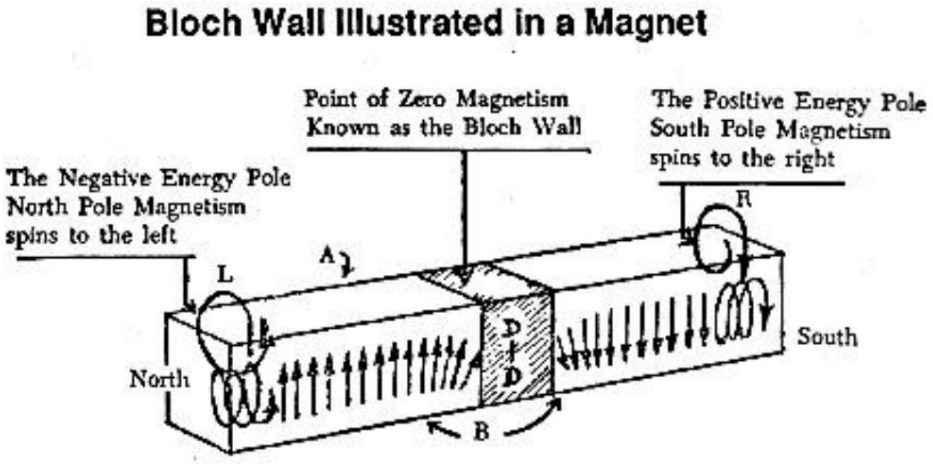


The scalar effect extends the Bloch walls of permanent magnets

What is the nature of antigravity in a magnet?

What is a Bloch wall?

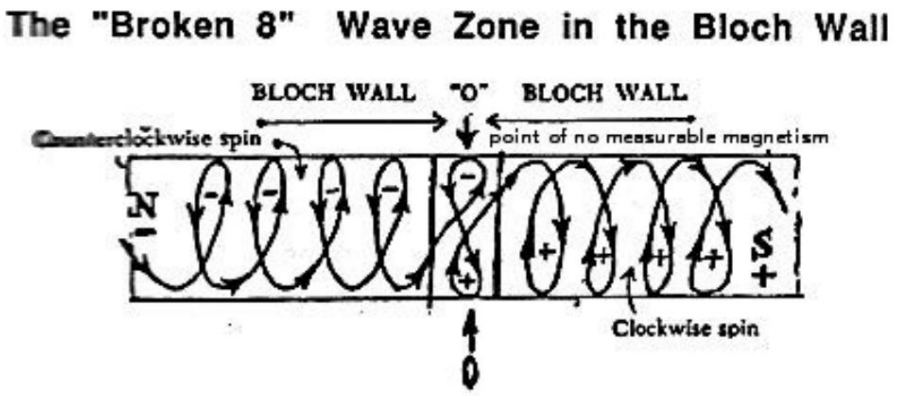
A Bloch Wall is the dividing point of the circular vortex, or spin, of the magnetic energies of the north and south pole electrons. The north pole magnetism (-) spins to the left; the south pole magnetism (+) spins to the right. The point of zero magnetism and no spin, which is also the magnetic reversal point where the two spin fields join, is the Bloch Wall.



Bloch Wall illustrated in a magnet

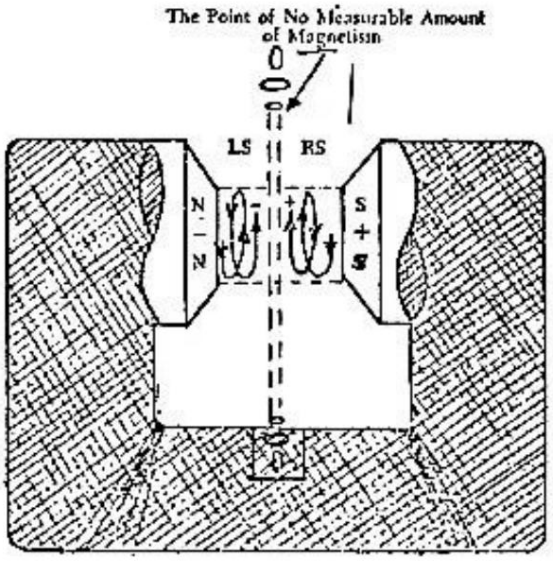
We have two antithetical polarities that meet and generate a third element, the Bloch Wall, which is a weak generator of pressure (gravity). The south pole is the source and the north pole is the sink.
The energy rotations of the individual poles are three component vectors and the conjunction (Bloch Wall) is a tensor.

Machine Translated by Google



The 'Broken 8' wave zone in the Bloch Wall - Note the similarity between the lines of force and the coil of a caduceus

In all electromagnets the Bloch Wall is actually outside the unit. Even the Bloch Wall, the neutral center gravity wave source, is generated just outside the space between the north faces of the magnet when power is applied.

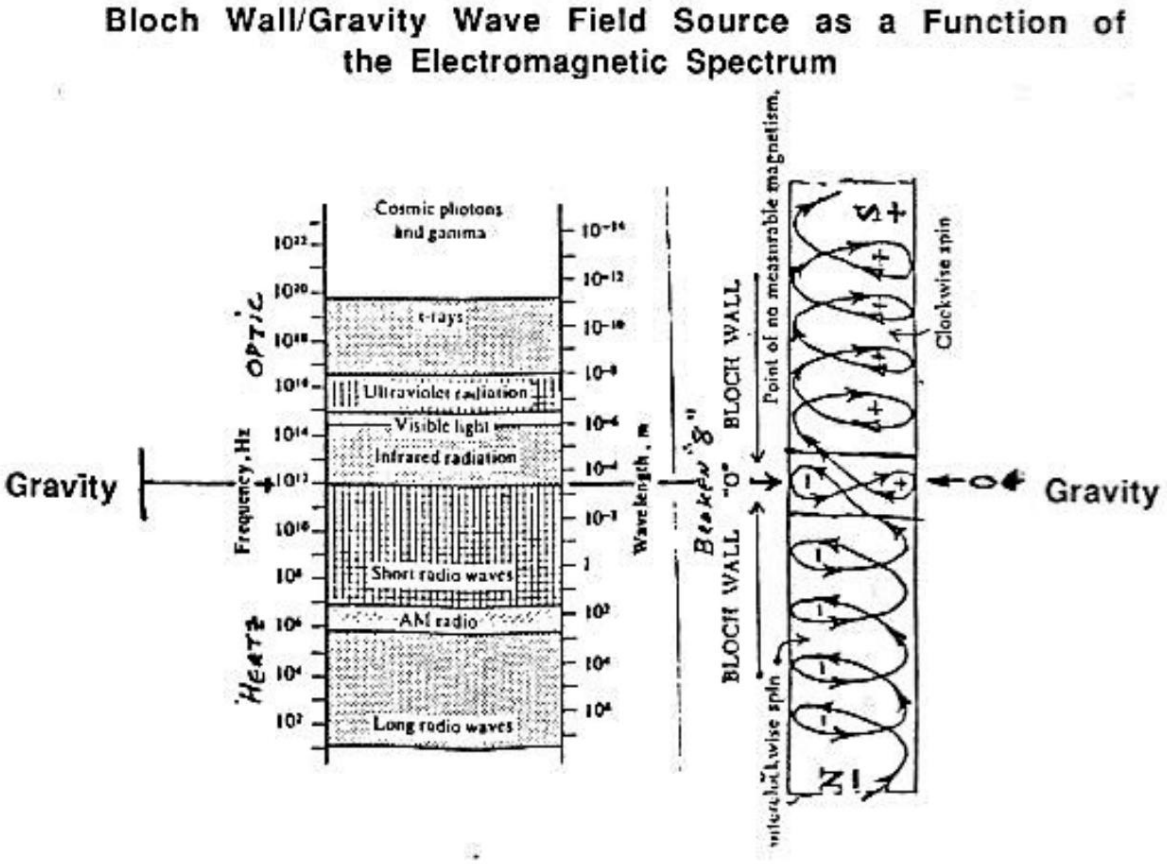


Bloch wall independent of magnetic fields

In terms of the electromagnetic spectrum, point 10 ^{12} cycles/second is marked as our non-Hertzian gravity, while below that are the Hertzian components of radar, radio, and standard EM frequencies. Above that are the frequencies of infrared and optical energy. 10

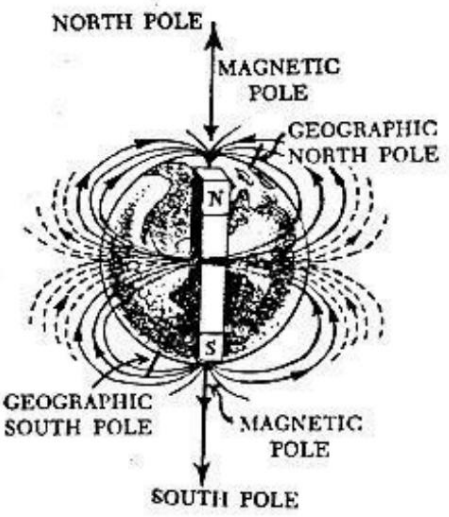
^{12} cycles/second is the frequency of radiated gravity.

Machine Translated by Google



Wall field source/Bloch gravitational wave as a function of the electromagnetic spectrum

A Bloch Wall is a source of gravitational wave fields and is a function of the electromagnetic spectrum as illustrated. A Bloch Wall is a central neutral region at the junction of two magnetic poles; as a dipole and permanent magnet, it includes the Earth, the other planets, and similar celestial bodies. Bloch Walls are " **magnetic flux reversal points** ", also known as " **diamagnetic vortex points** ".



The actual magnetic lines of force on the earth due to the Bloch Wall

Machine Translated by Google

Suggested experiments on scalar waves using a Bloch wall

- Buy two identical music CDs. Listen to both to make sure they are identical.
  Now let the "Scalar (ÿ) beam" play across the entire surface of one of the CDs for about a minute. You may want to build a simple rotating platform to make this process more convenient. Now play the two CDs and compare them again. Did you hear any difference?

- Connect a small coil probe to an oscilloscope, then move it through the beam and observe the waveforms.

- Taste some wine, then put it in a small airtight container and hold it against the face of the magnet for a few (minutes? hours?). Taste it again. Improvements?
  Try it with and without the power supply connected to verify that any changes are caused by the Scalar (ÿ) beam and only by the magnetic field.
- Place various types of food in the beam, then compare the flavor with unflavored samples.
  treated.
- Grow two crops of plants, water one with regular H2O , water the other with treated H2O for several minutes. Then try Hours of Beam Exposure.
- Point the beam directly at a plant for several days, compare it with another untreated plant as a control.

- Germinate two sets of seeds, one treated and one untreated, and look for differences in
  number, health, growth rate, etc. between the two groups.
- Measure the growth of the stem tip of a plant using a small lever, a mirror, and a laser beam. Graph the rate of growth, then treat the plant with the scalar (ÿ) beam and look for changes in the rate. *(Note that this method can also be used to observe the real-time response of plants to numerous stimuli, both conventional and "weird." Fertilizer? Light? Music? Good/ bad thoughts?)*

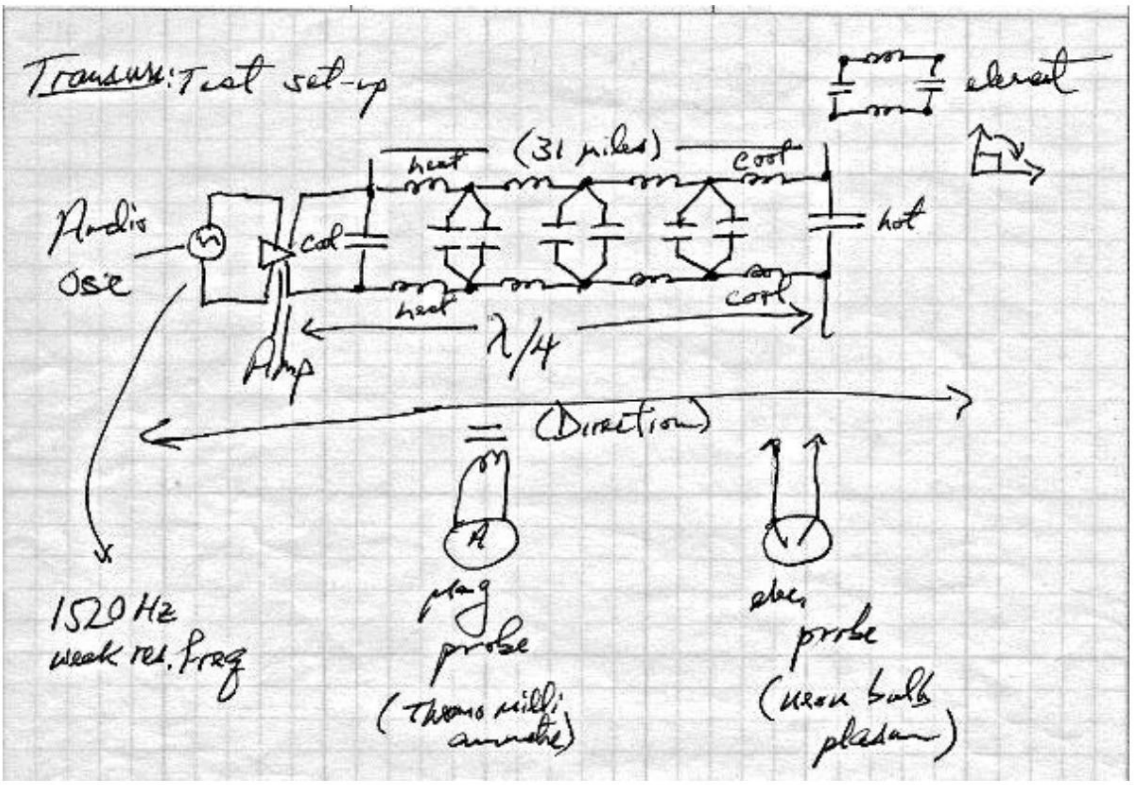
- Observe microscopic life forms in the pond water, then expose them to the beam.
  See if their behavior changes while it is running. Or, expose the water to the beam for several minutes or hours, then compare the number and activity of life forms in the water with an untreated bottle.

- Compare the effects of adding the same treated or untreated pond water to a
  microscope slide.
- Use an op-amp buffer and audio amplifier to listen to the noise output from a shielded capacitor in a thick copper box (or does a resistor or transistor work better?), then point the beam at the box and listen for signals.

Experimental objective: to demonstrate the efficiency of scalar (ÿ) with respect to transmission of electrical energy with transverse EM waves

The following notes were taken from an experiment by Eric PD on the power transmission efficiency of longitudinal (scalar) magnetodielectric waves compared to transverse waves. He uses the same components between the two systems; all he does is swap them to derive scalar vs. transverse.
First, let's look at a set transverse wave:

Machine Translated by Google



Shear Wave Test Setup

Each element in this configuration has parallel capacitors and inductors perpendicular to the source. As you can see, the components of this test consist of:

1. Frequency oscillator
2. Operational amplifier
3. Inductors with power rating suitable for the operational amplifier
4. Capacitors with power rating suitable for the operational amplifier

The test equipment consists of magnetic and electrical probes. Capacitors can be electrolytic, but this is not necessary. When using electrolytic, make sure the polarities are aligned with each other. The number of components/elements is set to a quarter wavelength.

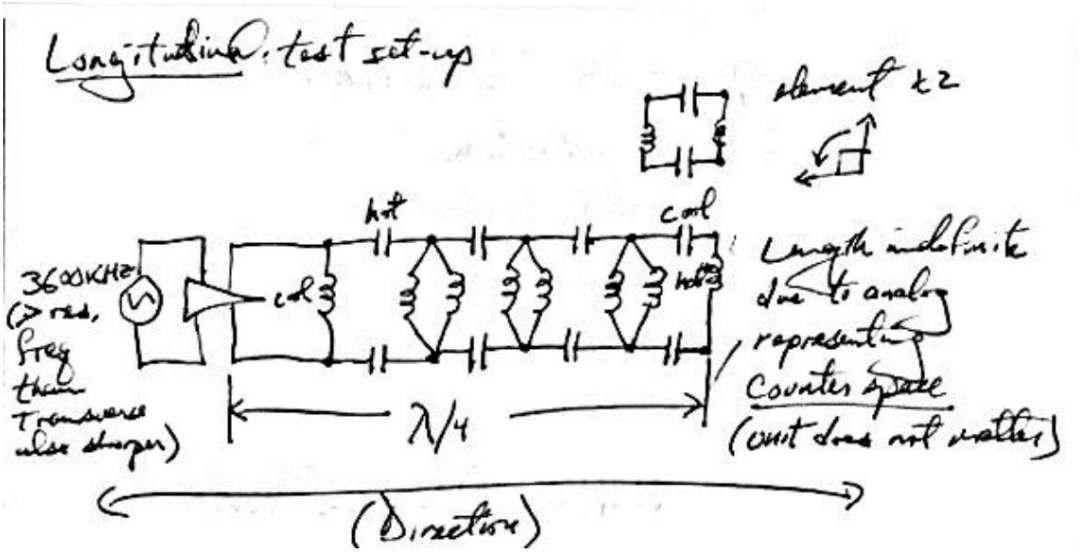
Using the transverse wave setting, the following data were discovered:

1. Magnetism is greater towards the source
2. Dielectricity is greater towards the load
3. The heat of the inductors is greater towards the source
4. The heat of the capacitors is greater towards the load

The result of a transverse EMW power transmission: the magnetic energy is greater towards the source while the dielectric energy is greater towards the load. The resonant frequency for the power transmission was 1520 Hz (1.52 KHz).

Now, let's look at a scalar wave set up using the same components:

Machine Translated by Google



Scalar wave configuration (ÿ)

In the scalar wave configuration, the apparatus has capacitors perpendicular and inductors parallel to the source. The following data were recorded:

1. Magnetic energy is more towards the load 2. Dielectric energy is also more towards the load 3. Heat from inductors is more towards the load 4. Heat from capacitors is more towards the source

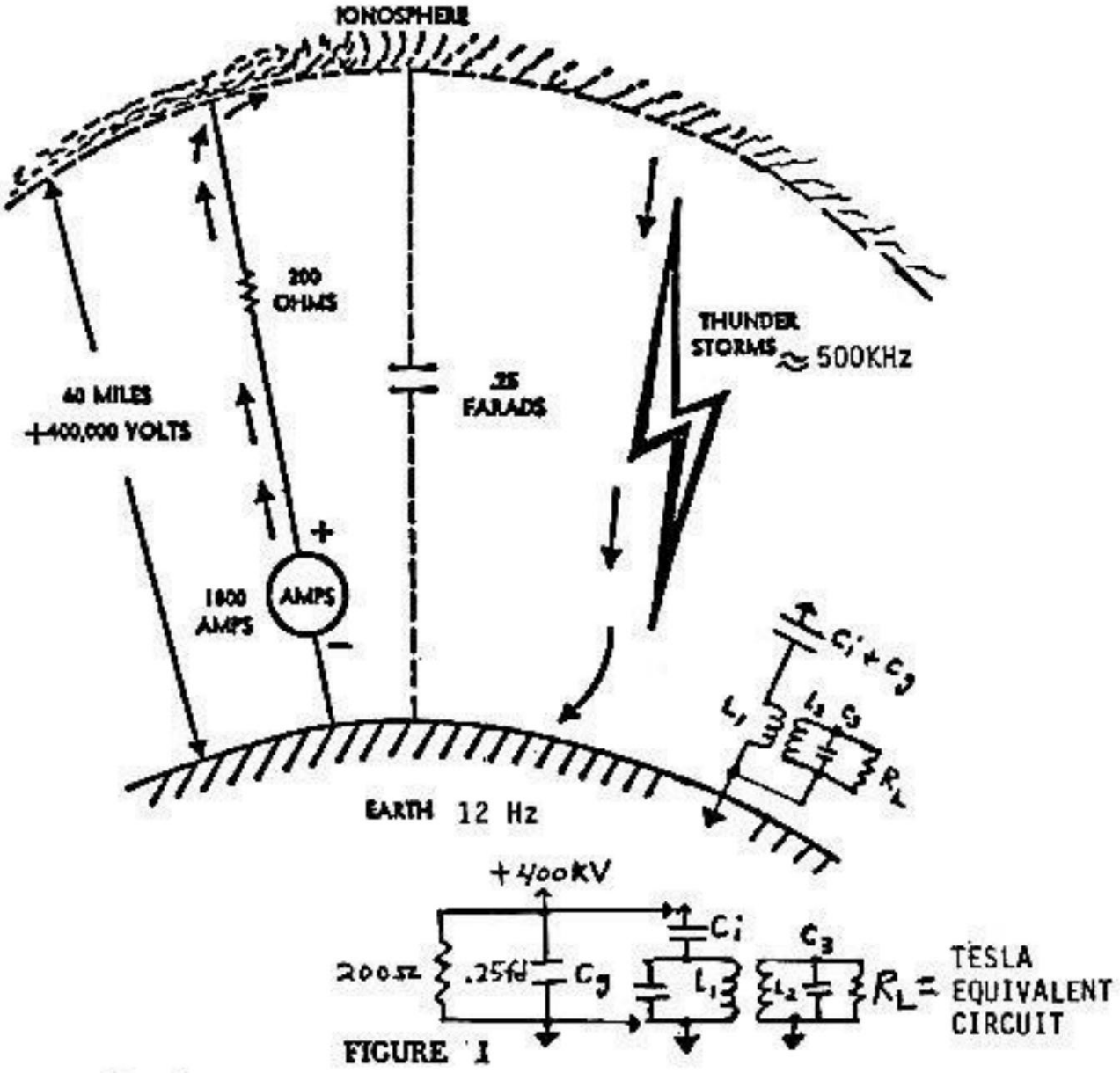
The result of a scalar (ÿ) wave power transmission: both magnetic and dielectric energy are greater towards the load. The resonant frequency for power transmission was 3600 KHz (3.6 MHz).

Conclusion:

A. In the transverse wave configuration, the magnetic and dielectric energies are in spatial opposition to the apparatus. This indicates an unnatural electrical form.
B. In the scalar (ÿ) wave configuration, the magnetic and dielectric energies are in the space adjacent to the apparatus. This indicates a natural electrical form.

Machine Translated by Google

Tesla Scalar Wave Systems: The Earth as a Capacitor



TESLA SYSTEM

Nikola Tesla designed his Earth based communication and power transmission systems as a spherical capacitor plate with the ionosphere as the other plate. The frequencies that work best with this system are 12 Hz and its harmonics and the "storm" frequency around 500KHz. The basic Earth based electrostatic system and basic Tesla designs are shown in the figure above. The circuitry must be a quarter wavelength or an odd multiple thereof.

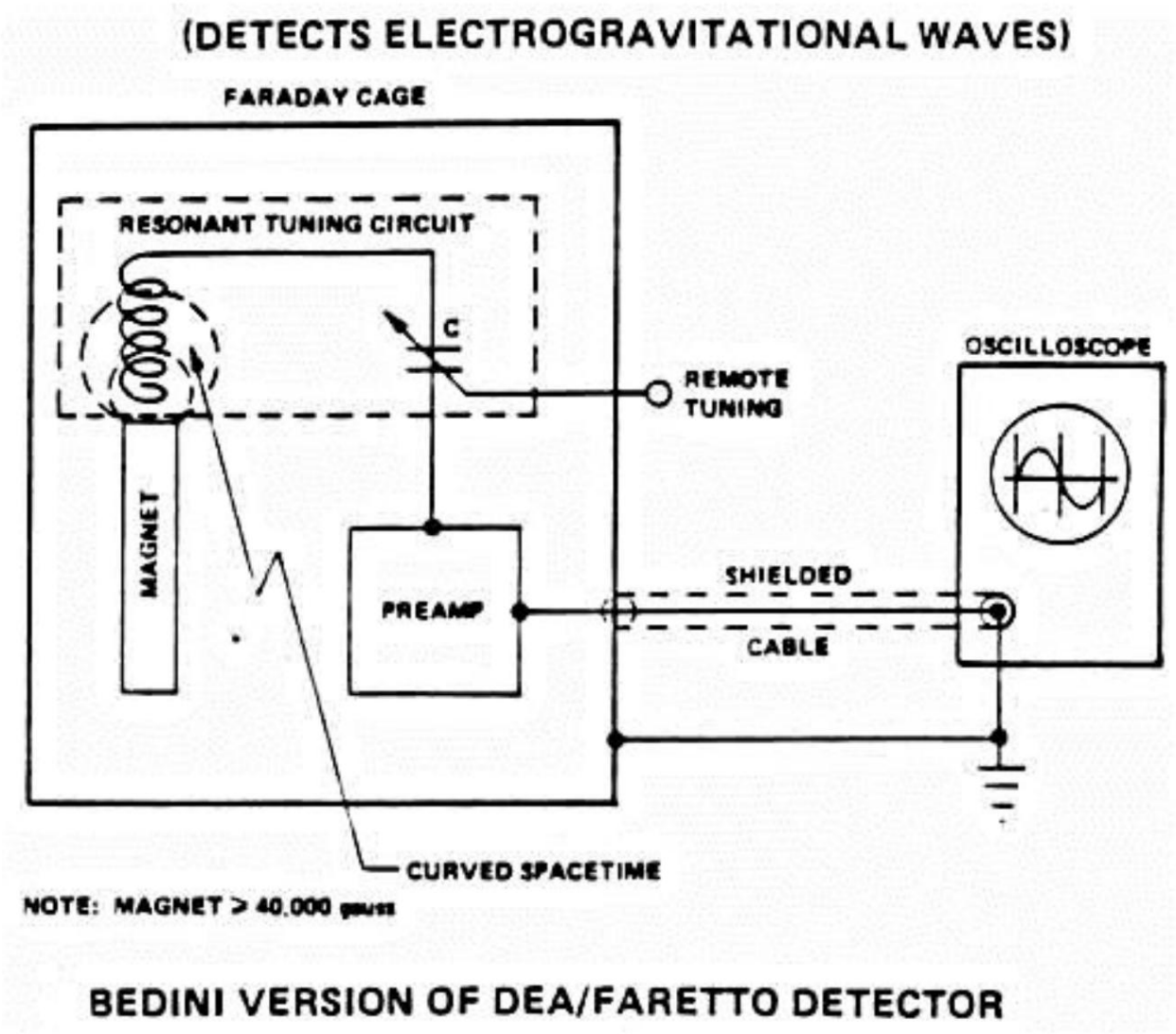
Machine Translated by Google

The elevated capacitor has two functions: capacitance to the ground (Cg) and capacitance to the ionosphere (Ci). The bottom plate only on the ground is Cg. Both plates are Ci. L2 and C3 are a resonant coupling system with air core stepdown at the desired frequency.

Simple calculations allow you to determine the resonant frequency values from the Tesla equivalent circuit diagram. Be very careful with the high voltages in this system (reactance table not included).

Scalar wave detector setup (ÿ)

This configuration of Faraday cage, oscilloscope, resonant tuning circuit, preamplifier and magnet and the necessary wiring is able to detect scalar (ÿ) waves and fields:



Scalar Wave Detector (ÿ)

Machine Translated by Google

Here is finally evidence of three parabolic transmitters arranged in triangulation that transmitted a concentrated beam of electromagnetic energy in continuous wave microwaves through the ether in the skies of Norway in December 2009, opening a wormhole. Two of the transmitters, atmospheric heater ionizers known as EISCAT, regulated as synchronous and asynchronous, created a destructive wave based on the principle of electromagnetic interference, in which two waves of equal amplitude and frequency, but opposite in phase, cancel each other out, generating scalar waves.

According to Nikola Tesla, everything is an etheric vortex of energy, from the rotation of the electron (micro etheric vortex - Tesla's principle of pulsed cold current) to the galaxies and the universe. Even the
The fabric of spacetime has a resonant frequency through which it can oscillate as
any physical medium, until it reaches the destructive resonant frequency. Just like glasses
are destroyed by ultrasound and skyscrapers by a mechanical oscillator, even spacetime itself can be destabilized.

All waves can add up or cancel each other out: the destructive principle of cancellation is applicable to
sound waves just as mufflers are to car exhaust pipes or gun barrels. If two electromagnetic waves of equal amplitude but opposite in phase meet, they cancel each other out, generating a scalar wave that amplifies until it puts the fabric of spacetime into resonance, causing it to be destroyed. The resulting wave will be a torsional wave that will carry energy and information, causing spacetime to rotate.

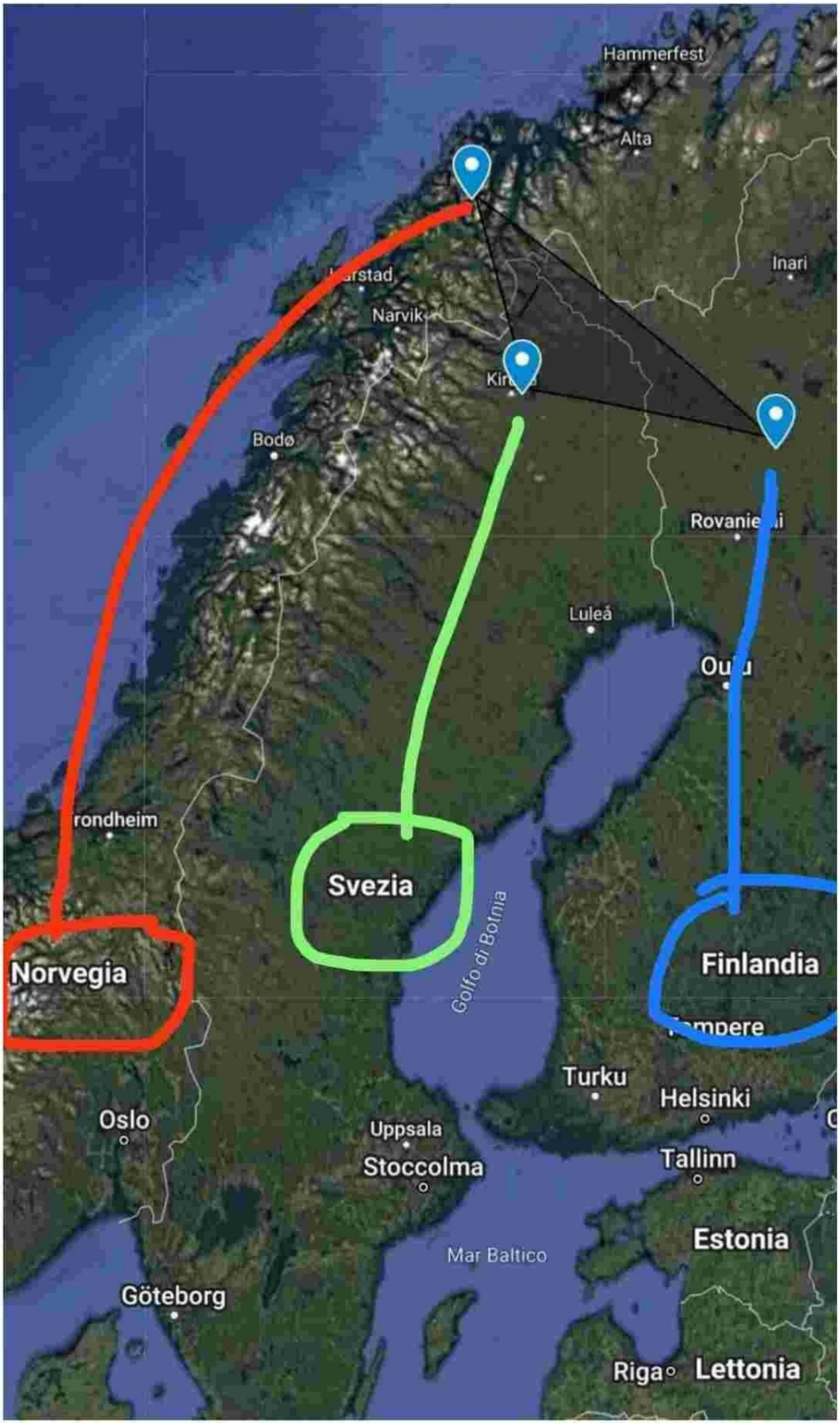
The third parabolic transmitter will transmit the electromagnetic carrier energy needed to break
the balance of density and energy pressure of spacetime, piercing it. This electromagnetic energy, being the predominant component and having the right energy density, according to the theory of relativity, will impart a negative pressure sufficient to open a tear in spacetime. In this scenario, gravity is canceled by the scalar components of electromagnetic origin of the two initial transmitters, and the repulsive nature of the electromagnetic energy will widen the mouth of the wormhole based on the power of the predominant transmitter, Tesla's principle of resonance amplification and the gravitational force of spacetime itself, which will tend to collapse the wormhole.

This principle of resonance/interference is the basis of modern scalar weapons, according to a classified patent by Nikola Tesla, which allows the generation of ball lightning, artificially induced cataclysms such as earthquakes by heating/vaporization of the waters of the Earth's subsoil, the molecularization of the Twin Towers on September 11, 2001, the creation, manipulation and remote control of hurricanes through two beams of electromagnetic waves (or scalars of EM origin).
and the modification of the ionic charge in the Earth's ionosphere which alters the atmospheric pressure, eruptions volcanic and wormhole engineering.

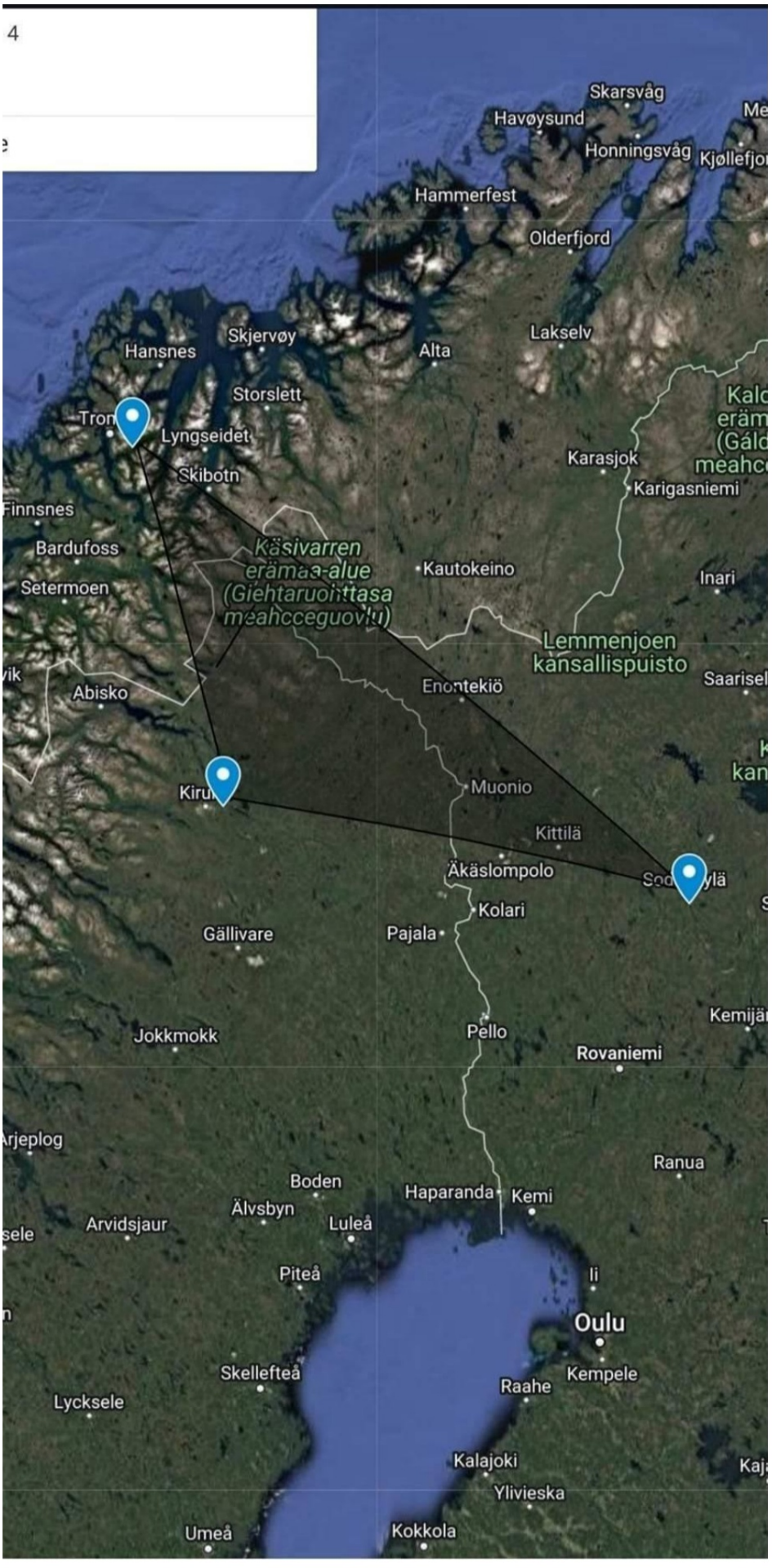
When two electromagnetic waves of equal frequency and amplitude but with opposite phases collide, they cancel each other out, generating a scalar wave. When two scalar waves meet, they create an interference effect that, combined with a beam of electromagnetic energy (or a third beam of scalar wave of electromagnetic origin) produces an electrogravitational torsional field. The electrogravitational torsional waves produced by the CTEG (Electrogravitational Torsional Field), thanks to Tesla's resonance principle, amplify exponentially, tending towards infinity, and, according to the principle of destructive interference, the energetic information that travels instantaneously is released.
in the quantum field and quantum foam of spacetime. The third source of energy
electromagnetic waves impose a negative pressure on the fabric of space-time, already shaken by the resonance of two scalar wave sources, resulting in the predominant component cancelling the force
of gravity and creates the opening of the wormhole.

Machine Translated by Google

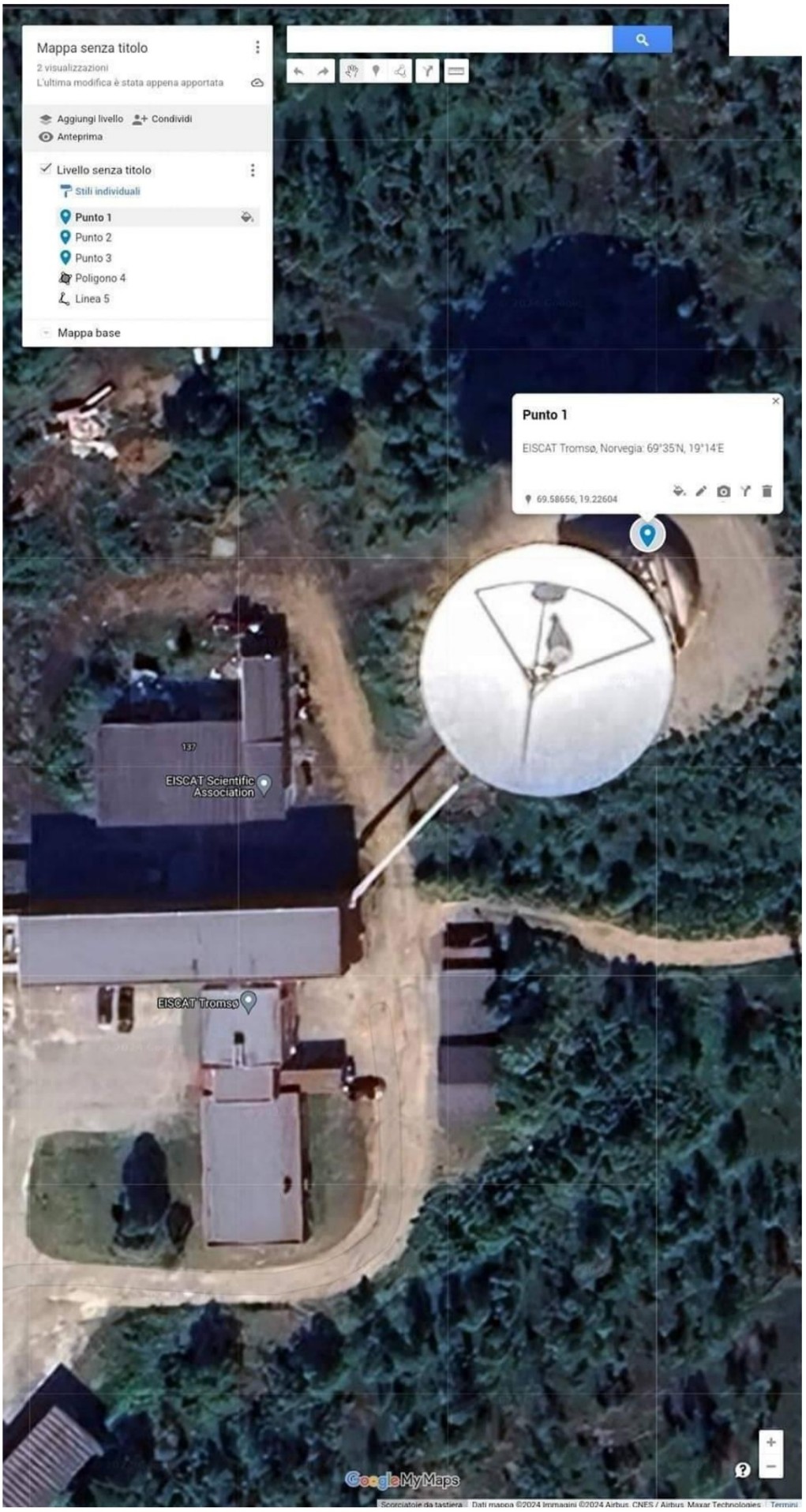
Machine Translated by Google



Machine Translated by Google



Machine Translated by Google



Machine Translated by Google

Machine Translated by Google

Machine Translated by Google

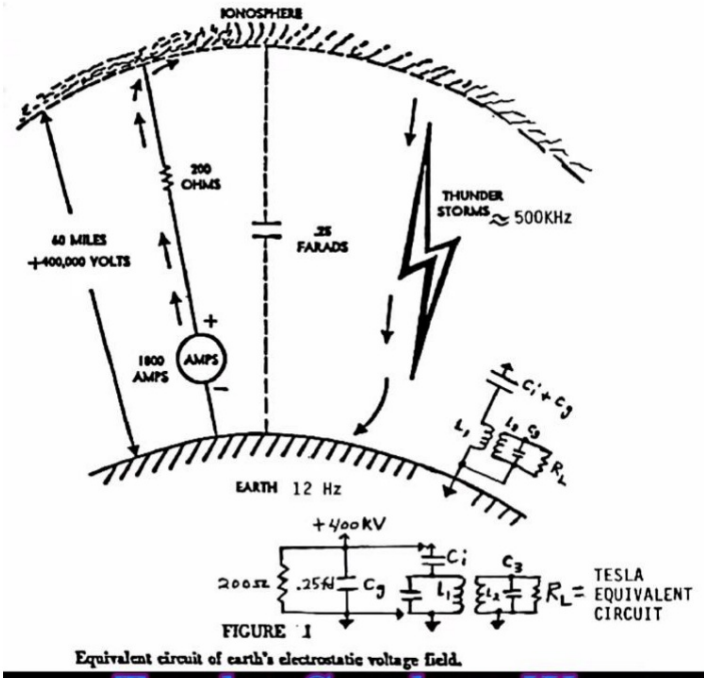
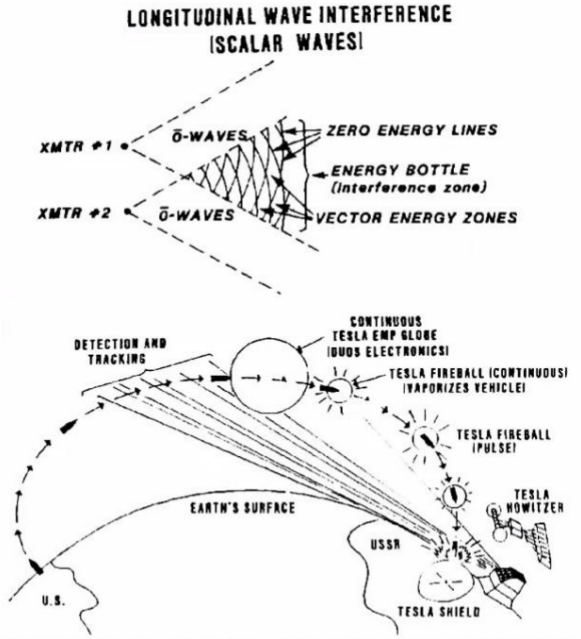


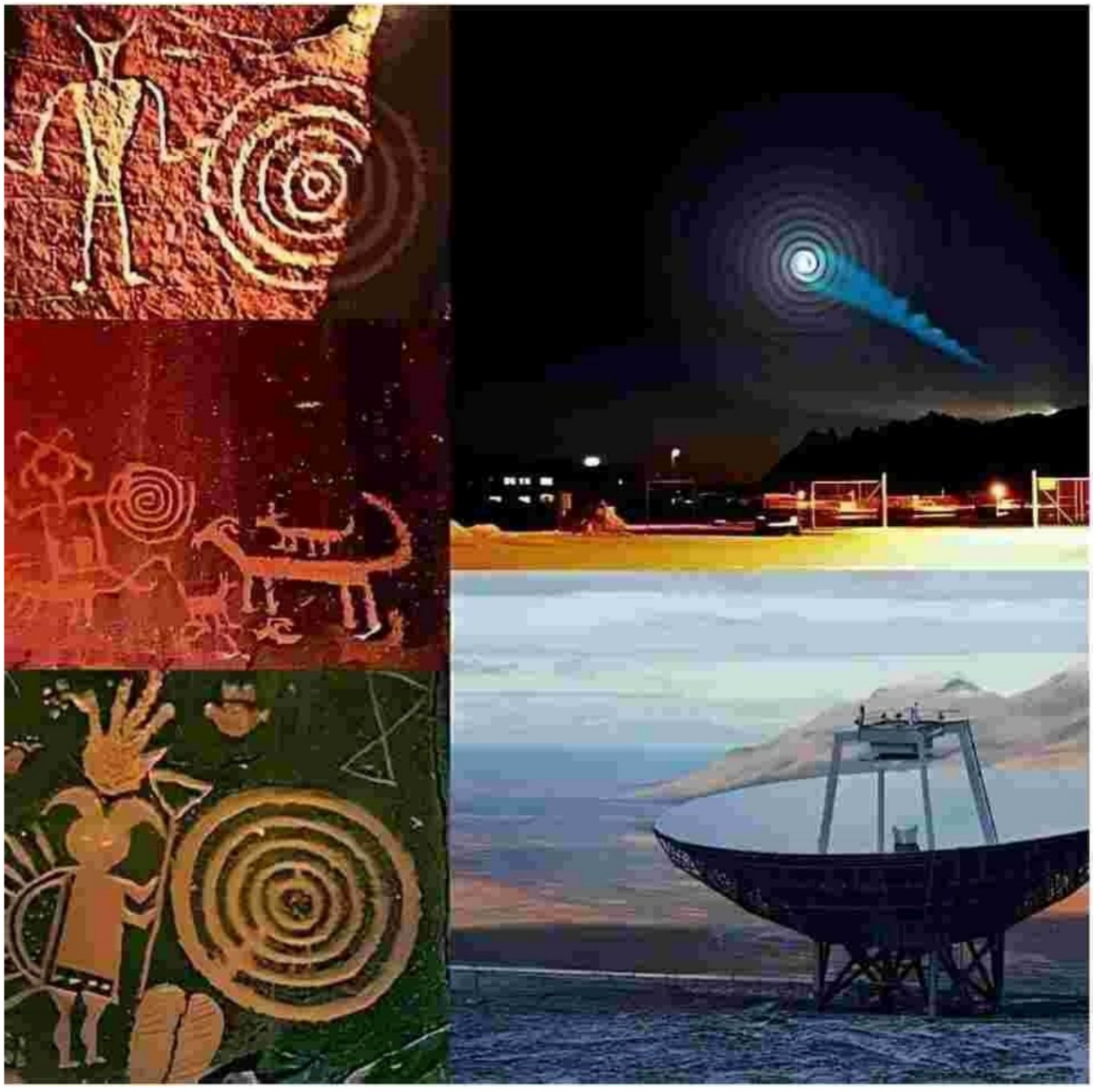
FIGURE 1

Equivalent circuit of earth's electrostatic voltage field.

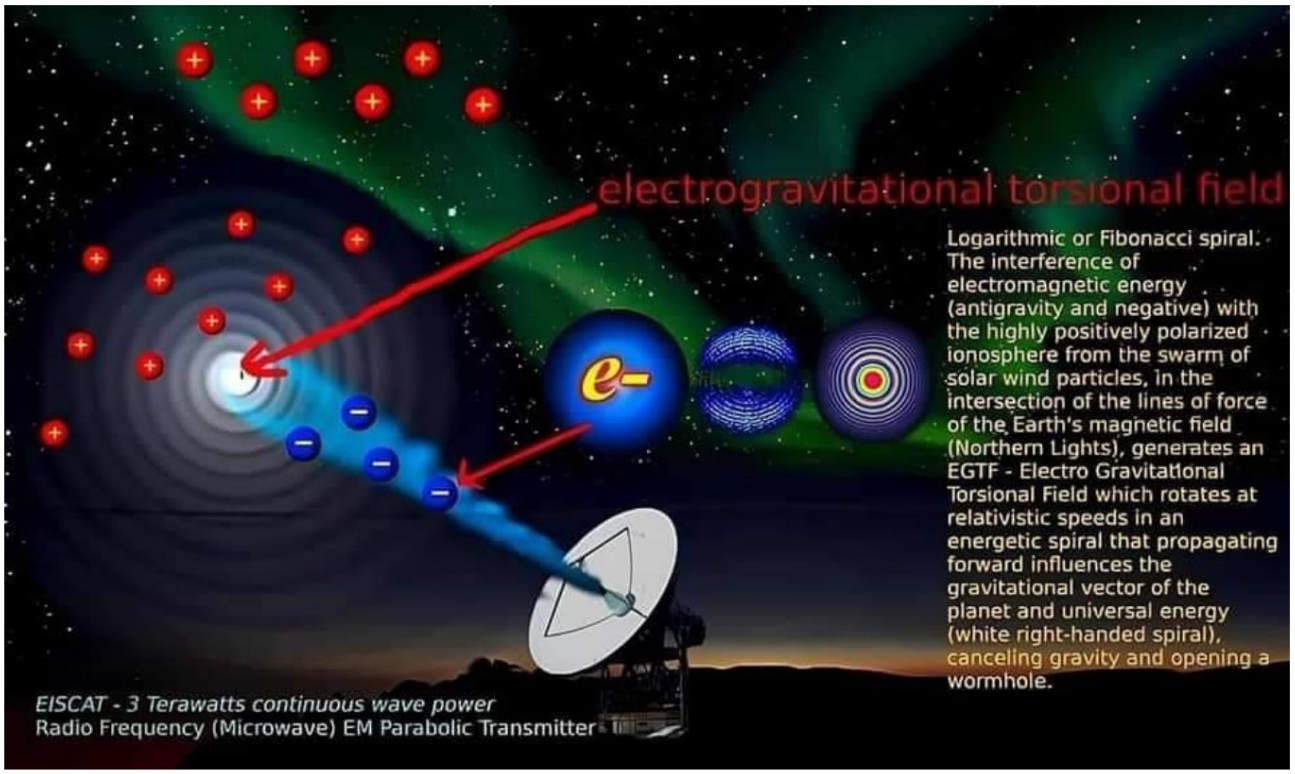


Bearden's Scalar Wave weapons in action. Tomorrow's science fiction weaponry was yesterday's reality. Yet science has apparently not moved forward with this technology for eighty years—or has it?

Tesla Scalar Wave Systems (1920)



Machine Translated by Google


electrogravitational torsional field
Logarithmic or Fibonacci spiral. The interference of electromagnetic energy (antigravity and negative) with the highly positively polarized ionosphere from the swarm of solar wind particles, in the intersection of the lines of force of the Earth's magnetic field (Northern Lights), generates an EGTF - Electro Gravitational Torsional Field which rotates at relativistic speeds in an energetic spiral that propagating forward influences the gravitational vector of the planet and universal energy (white right-handed spiral), canceling gravity and opening a wormhole.
e-
EISCAT - 3 Terawatts continuous wave power
Radio Frequency (Microwave) EM Parabolic Transmitter

END